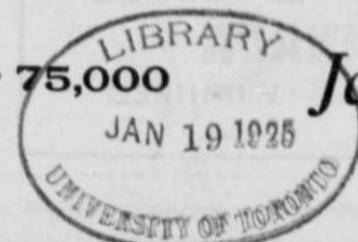


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

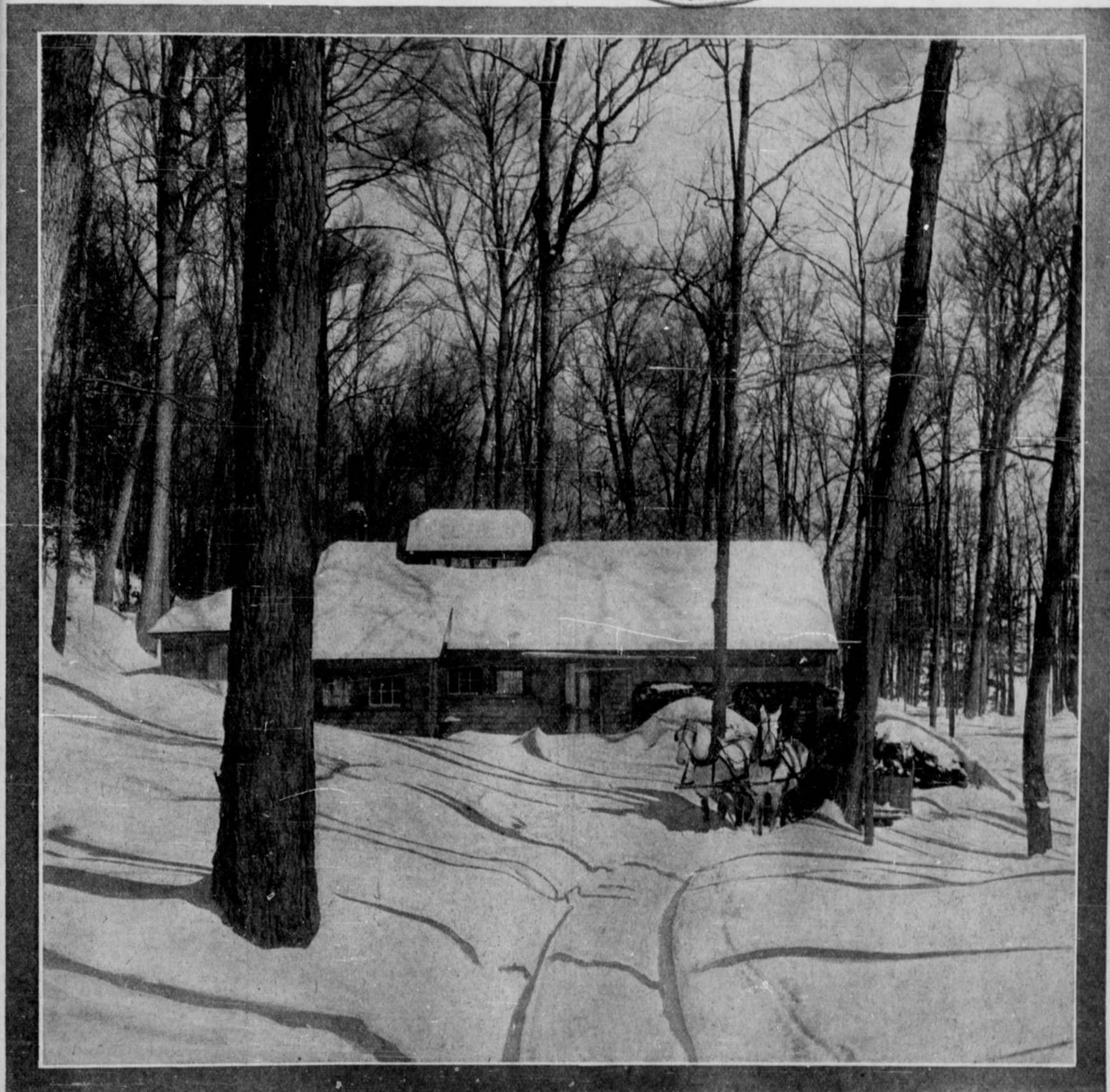
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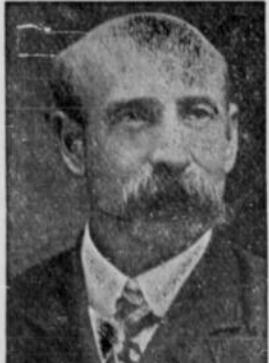
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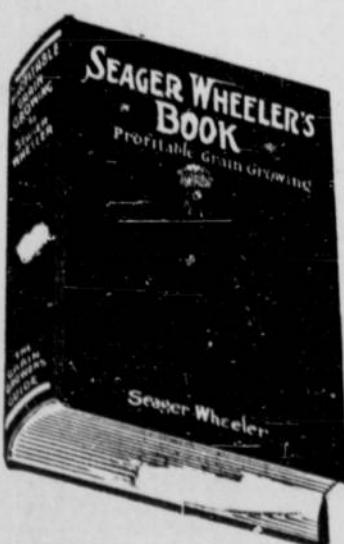
As many as 50 people a day came long distances to see Seager Wheeler's crop, and the remarkable fact is that it did not get any rain worth mentioning until July 5. Most crops would be ruined by this time, but Seager Wheeler gets results. So can you.

### Profitable Grain Growing

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

#### Convention Arrangements

In the official call to the annual convention of the S.G.G.A., which has gone out to all locals of the association, attention is called to the fact that the convention this year is to be held in the Metropolitan Church, Regina, from Tuesday, January 27 to Thursday, January 29, inclusive, and will continue until Friday evening, January 30, if this should be found necessary and desirable. Delegates should be appointed immediately where this has not already been done.

#### Trading Convention

The trading convention will convene at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 27, and will be composed of the officers and directors of the association, and delegates especially elected to the trading convention. Such delegates must be registered owners of debentures or debenture stock of the association, or shareholders of affiliated bodies holding capital debentures of the association. Any delegates to the annual convention may attend the trading convention, but may not vote in the election of nominees for directors, unless they are specially appointed delegates as above.

#### General Convention

The general convention will open at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 27, and each local is entitled to send one delegate for each 10 members or major portion of ten paid up in the Central office. Members of the Women's Section have a full voice in the selection of delegates of a local, and should be allowed their proportionate share of the representation of the local. The railway fares of all delegates to either the trading or general convention will be pooled, and a reduction on regular return fares can be secured. Visitors' fares are not pooled, but by securing a standard certificate on payment of their fares, and registering at the convention, reduced return fares can be secured by them.

#### Certificates and One-Way Tickets

Each delegate and visitor should purchase a single-fare ticket, and secure a standard certificate from each railway over which the journey is made, travelling over only one line of railway wherever that is possible, otherwise the railway companies will refuse to recognize the certificates. Standard certificates, receipts and duplex tickets must be surrendered when registering at the convention. Tickets may be purchased from local agents on and after Friday, January 23, and will be good for return up to midnight on Tuesday, February 3.

All delegates and visitors must register and pay a registration fee of \$1.00, to assist in defraying the expenses of the convention.

All locals desiring to have their full representation at the convention, but who have not yet reported their full membership, should do so at once, sending in membership fees to cover.

### Alberta

#### Wide Awake Membership Drive

A membership drive has been inaugurated by Wide Awake local (near Bawlf), on a plan somewhat different to that of the usual drive. The membership fee has been fixed at \$3.00, and the treasurer has been authorized to pay \$1.00 to each person bringing in a new member, and \$5.00 as a prize to the person securing the largest number of new members. The funds for the prizes will be raised by holding a series of concerts and socials. The annual financial statement showed that the local had a surplus on hand of over \$85.

### Record Livestock Shipment

The largest livestock shipment on record from the livestock shipping association at Clyde, was broken in December, when three car loads of hogs and one car load of cattle were sent out on one day. The annual dance of the Clyde local, held in December, was a great success in spite of very severe weather, and added about \$20 to the funds.

### Maintained Rest Room

A rest room was kept up during the past year by Castor U.F.W.A. local, at a cost of about \$135, and a good deal of work by the members. It was decided to hold a special meeting to try to interest more women in the work of the organization, so as to enable the local to carry on the rest room and its other activities.

### Grand Meadow Program

Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. local has arranged a program for the twelve meetings to be held in 1925. Members have been appointed to give papers on current events and other topics, and a place has been given to reports of delegates to the annual and other conventions. Entertainment is provided by one or two items of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and community singing. The roll call is to be responded to by a few remarks from the members on various selected subjects, including suggestions for a slogan, easy desserts, suggestions on how to improve the farmers' administration, funny stories, first aid hints, recent scientific discoveries, labor-saving ideas, how to spend the winter evenings, etc. The meetings will be held in the homes of members, and different committees will serve refreshments at each meeting.

### Annual Meeting of Renfrew U.F.W.A.

The annual meeting of Renfrew U.F.W.A. local, held in the home of Mrs. W. Daniels, concluded the first year's work of this local. Most of the members were new to the work, states the secretary, Miss M. Whipple, but they responded well and hope to do even better in the coming year.

## SWEDISH INVENTOR HAS NEW OIL LIGHT

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it, to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL

Associate Editor

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# Manitoba Livestock Meetings

Provincial Breeders' Association conventions indicate quiet confidence in the future of all branches of livestock husbandry

THE program of the breeders' meetings held at Brandon, January 6 and 7, did not uncover any new subjects of moment, but several old topics provided very interesting material for debate, notably hog grading and the utilization of screenings.

Leslie Hancock, in charge of hog grading on the Winnipeg yards, introduced this highly-controversial subject to the Swine Breeders' Association. He claimed that, in spite of all the practical difficulties which had been encountered, progress had been made. Western Canada was shipping a better quality of hogs than ever before. The number of selects was smaller this year than last, but this was more than accounted for by the heavy shipment of lights. At one time, when grain prices were advancing most rapidly, 50 per cent. of the hogs coming on the Winnipeg market were lights. Had these pigs remained on the farm to be finished, many of them would have been selects, and the showing for the year would have been better.

More than that, the improvement was noticeable all along the line. The thick smooths marketed this year were undoubtedly a better class of butcher animals than those shown in previous years. The increased price of Canadian bacon on the British market was proof that the grading policy was bringing results, said Mr. Hancock. For the last six months the product from this country had increased in price one cent per pound per month. The spread between Danish and Canadian was narrowing continually.

Mr. Hancock declared that on ac-

count of certain local factors, hog grading had proved to be harder to administer on the Winnipeg yards than at any other point. Much of the condemnation levelled at the grading policy would disappear, he thought, as the percentage of selects increased. Time alone would produce that result.

**Advanced Registry Suggested**

Denmark owes her success with bacon hogs largely to improvements which have been effected in hog type. This has been accomplished by a system of advanced registry which recognizes breeding stock of outstanding merit. It was felt that sooner or later a modification of the Danish system of advanced registry for pigs would have to be instituted in Canada. Mr. Hancock presented to the meeting the draft of a tentative scheme.

Manitoba hogmen had prepared a barrage of questions as a welcome for J. S. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir, who was to have spoken on the subject of grading. Illness forced Mr. McLean to cancel his visit at the last moment. But the questioners did not leave their ammunition at home.

Mr. Hancock had undertaken to defend the grading policy insofar as the department of agriculture was concerned, so on him fell the torrent of questions which should properly have been asked of the packers. Few government officials have ever faced the grilling to which he was subjected and come off with such flying colors. His patience, courtesy and fearlessness, earned him a hearty round of applause from his own cross-examiners.

In answer to Mr. Simpson's complaint that there was still too much milling of pigs about the stock yards, causing excessive shrinkage, Mr. Hancock explained that a new construction under way at the stock yards would take care of that difficulty.

**Rail Grading**

C. Rice-Jones asked for the opinion of the department as to grading pigs after slaughter. Mr. Hancock stated that it was considered impracticable. Grading had to be done as soon as pigs were received at the primary market because it was impossible to retain their identity for any length of time. A single lot of pigs might be broken up and disposed of on markets as far apart as Montreal and St. Paul. Some pigs went to the slaughter-house immediately, and others went back to farms to be finished. Farmers wanted to get a settlement immediately, and if rail grading went into effect they could only be paid spot cash for locally slaughtered stock. Moreover, Mr. Hancock said that the department had not yet been able to find a tag which would remain on the ear all the way through the slaughter-house process. Lastly, even though a secure tag were devised every once in a while government veterinary inspectors would cut off heads of partially-infected carcasses and the identity would be lost.

**Would Circulate Graders**

Mr. Rice-Jones suggested that the department would get more uniform and satisfactory grading if graders were changed every two weeks from packing plant to stock yards, and from one market to another. Mr. Hancock

saw no objection in changing men from yards to plant, but insisted that it was out of the question to change men from one market to another because of the type of animals marketed at different centres. Last summer, with the intention of settling difficulties on the Winnipeg yards, the department brought up one of its best graders from the East, and because of his unfamiliarity with western hog type, confusion became worse confounded.

Miss Hind objected to fixed spreads for out-weight grades. She claimed that the change in regulations which allowed for sale of out-weights at what they would bring had not mended matters in the least; the cut on heavies was almost identical with last year. Mr. Hancock stated that a comparison of this kind did not prove anything as there had been a change in the standards set for out grades, and the pigs of a given grade did not compare with the quality of a like grade a year ago.

**Would Cut Out Grading**

R. J. Speirs said that grading of grain, butter, wool and all other inert commodities was a fine thing, but that live animals could never be satisfactorily graded. Why not go back to the old system and trust to the acumen of the commission man to get the last cent's worth of value out of the stock? He favored a resolution condemning hog grading in toto. Judging by the lack of response, and the unwillingness of the breeders present to make any official criticism, it is to be assumed that the attitude of Manitoba hog growers toward the grading policy is that it is susceptible of a great deal of improvement, but that no one can offer a better alternative scheme to raise the quality of Canadian hogs with a view to extending export demand.

C. M. Learmonth, who, in four years' time has brought the swine herds on the Saskatchewan Institutional Farms to the top of the heap, gave a short

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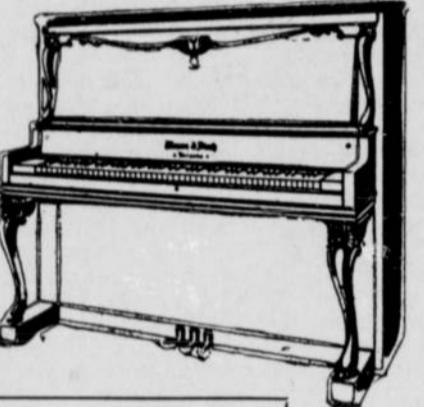
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snappy talk on the hog-producers' problems. He vigorously combatted the idea that pigs exhibiting good bacon type were necessarily of poor constitution. Neither is it necessary to have an abundance of milk in order to produce selects. In one load of 112 hogs shipped by him from the Regina Jail Farm, 94 graded select. This load was raised without a drop of milk except what they got from their dams. In place of milk he used tankage. It is an expensive feed, he continued, and one must be economical in its use. Experimental farm publications advised 10 per cent. tankage in the ration as the maximum for finishing hogs. He had found from 5 to 8 per cent. satisfactory. Regularity of feeding, cleanliness, a cheap, home-grown grain ration supplemented by tankage and screenings, limited run, and careful selection of the boar—these are the main factors in profitable hog raising, said Mr. Learmonth.

The Swine Breeders' Association voted in favor of a bred-sow sale following the winter fair. The draft for each contributor is to be limited to five sows. A motion to accept only pure-breds was defeated.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, A. McPhail, Brandon; vice-president, C. M. McDonald, Napanee; directors, P. F. Bredt, Kemnay; Prof. G. W. Wood, Manitoba Agricultural College; J. R. Hume, Souris; Isaac Cormack, Kenton.

### Shepherds Pleased With Prospects

The first of the meetings, that of the sheep breeders, was presided over by Dean McKilliean, who reviewed the past season as seen by a sheep owner. There was a good tone in the commercial business, said the chairman. More farmers were getting into sheep than

ever before. Prices on the stock yards were satisfactory, and wool was returning to price levels reminiscent of war times. Unfortunately this state of affairs was not reflected in the market for pure-breds. The fall sale had been draggy. Top animals sold at good prices, but there was no outlet for the mediocre ram. Now, on the eve of expansion of the sheep industry we should stress the importance of quality, said the Dean. The many new flocks springing up all over the country would be well advised to study closely stock yards and wool market requirements.

W. H. J. Tisdale, of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, gave an address on the problems confronting a Manitoba farmer in establishing a com-

mercial flock of sheep. There were, he said, a million sheep less in Canada today than in 1921. In fact, our sheep population was now below what it was at the commencement of the war. The low point had been passed and restocking was going on to a very noticeable extent.

### Makes a Qualification

Mr. Tisdale said it was commonly stated that sheep could look after themselves, but he wasn't so sure that a declaration of that kind wasn't misleading. Sheep were the easiest class of livestock on the farm to look after, provided they are looked after at the right time. Beginners are often careless about allowing sheep to feed at straw stacks where fleeces become filled with chaff. Such fleeces were discounted one-third in value.

Speaking about increased returns to be obtained from sheep by the application of intelligent care, Mr. Tisdale paid a very high tribute to the late F. M. Buffum. Four years ago the wool from the Buffum flock was graded dark, and cut accordingly in price. Mr. Buffum made enquiry as to how to improve his clip. By careful selection of rams and by changes in the method of handling his flock, he set about correcting the trouble, climbing into the semi-bright class the following year, and last year the major portion of his clip graded bright.

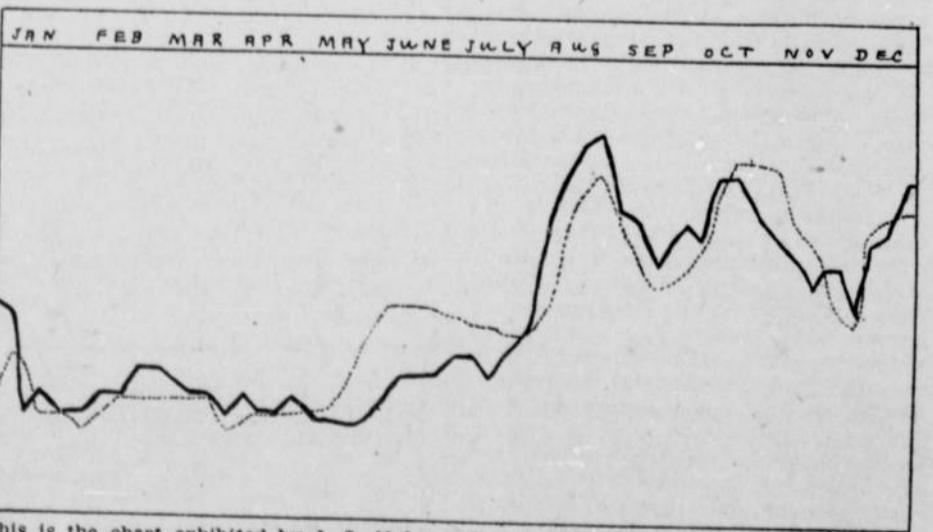
### What Grading Has Accomplished

Mr. Tisdale showed what had been accomplished by paying for wool according to grade, a practice instituted by the Co-operative Wool growers. When this organization first commenced operations, farmers were quite indifferent about the quality of their clips, for good wool brought no more than poor stuff. In 1921, 25 per cent. of Manitoba wool was in the reject class. In 1924 this figure had been reduced to 2½ per cent.

The association passed a resolution to be forwarded to the National Sheep Breeders' Association, asking for a reduction in transfer fees to 50 cents each for Oxford sheep transferred from the American to the Canadian flock books, such reduced transfer fee to apply only to cases where entire flocks were transferred, and to be in force till January 1, 1927, only.

J. R. Hume, complained of a lack of clearness in the act which compels municipalities to pay compensation for sheep slaughtered by marauding dogs. In his municipality it had been found necessary to accept compensation for pure-bred on the basis of grade sheep prices. J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, replied that the act did not limit compensation to grade prices, and that with different legal advice the parties concerned in this case could have obtained a more satisfactory settlement.

A resolution was introduced asking for a reduction in the minimum weight of 14,000 lbs. charged by railways for single-deck cars of sheep in place of the 16,000 lb. minimum now charged. It was explained that not more than 6,500 to 8,000 live weight could be packed in to such cars. T. S. Acheson, C.P.R. representative, stated that the present rate was in line with that



This is the chart exhibited by J. S. McLean, Harris Abattoir Co., in his talk before the Western Canada Livestock Union, December 11. Mr. McLean claimed that there was real competition among packers buying stock at the yards, which forced them to pay all that the pigs were worth. The solid line represents the price of hogs on the Toronto market. (It is fair to assume that prices on other Canadian markets would be nearly parallel, moving up or down in sympathy with the Toronto price, the difference being determined by shipping costs). The dotted line represents the retail price of bacon in the British market.

charged by American roads. He stated furthermore, that the case had been put before the railway commission by the Western Canada Livestock Union, and had been dismissed. With only a small number voting, the resolution carried.

Officers elected for the coming year were: President, Hugh Gilmour, Griswold; vice-president, J. B. Robertson, Belmont; directors, E. C. Harte, Brandon; P. F. Bredt, Kemnay; John Strachan, Pope; George Gordon, Oak Lake.

### Wool Growers' Meeting

Hugh Gilmour presided at a meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. The wool growers were in fine fettle. The best grades of wool were nearing 50 cents per pound in the grease, and a load of lambs sold in Chicago, last week, for \$19.20. The rejoicings of the sheep men were playfully referred to by C. M. Learmonth, as "New Year's bleatings."

The affairs of the Manitoba branch of the business of the company were reported on as highly satisfactory. Manitoba shipments had been increased by 16,000 lbs. over the preceding year, including 55 new shippers. There had been an increase of \$1,750 in the supply business of the western office in the same time. W. W. Thomson, western manager, spoke about the high expense involved in getting new business by personal interview. It was a policy that put the co-operative on the same footing as the dealer.

Mr. Tisdale spoke briefly on the factors which had produced the 50 per cent. jump in wool since July. All Canadian wool houses seemed to have guessed wrong and sold early. The policy of the co-operative in this respect was decided for them by shippers who were clamorous for final payment. Payment on wool shipped in the regular season was made this year on October 20. The B.C. Wool Growers' Association shipped in 15,000 lbs. after September 1, on which they obtained a handsome advance.

Comparing the co-operative price of wool with the dealer's price for the past year in B.C., dealers' prices ranged from 10c to 20c: the co-operative price was 25.9c for early-shipped wool and considerably more for the late shipment above referred to. In Saskatchewan, also, the report of the provincial mixed farming committee furnished another comparison which showed the co-operative price to be 5c higher than the dealers'.

### Cattlemen Discuss Feeding

The main feature of the cattle breeders' meeting was the account given by R. J. Speirs of his cattle-feeding operations. In answer to the demand that the Dominion government acquire boats suited for the cattle trade, and employ them to give relief from the burdensome rates now charged, Mr. Speirs asserted that we had too many boats now and not enough cattle. "Forget about boats and feed the cattle," was his exhortation. Exporters who had bought ocean space were having the greatest difficulty in getting suitable boats to ship, so marked was the falling off in the number of cattle being grain-fed this winter. H. P. Kennedy had to pay 8½c in Ontario for half-fat steers last week in order to fill waiting spaces. Mr. Speirs, himself, had been offered 5½c for half-warmed cattle which cost him less than 3c 90 days ago. To meet the situation exporters had been forced to do their own feeding. H. P. Kennedy was feeding 2,200 at Edmonton, Thos. Cadzow 1,100 at Vegreville, and at his own plant at Teulon he was feeding 1,400.

The speaker made some forceful remarks about the value of re-cleaned screenings in fattening cattle, and deplored the financial loss to the West brought about by paying freight or dockage to the Lakes and then making a present of it to the elevator companies. This precipitated a general discussion, in which J. D. McGregor went gunning for all and sundry who would not agree that country elevators could do the work most cheaply and should be forced to install the equipment and give the service at any and all times.

Continued on Page 21

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 14, 1925

## The U.F.M. Convention

The uncertainty which has prevailed regarding the position which the United Farmers of Manitoba, as an organization, will take in the federal political field during another election campaign, was cleared away with the utmost unanimity at the Brandon convention last week. It was quite apparent that so far as federal politics was concerned the delegates had no intention of permitting the ground already gained to be lost through neglect in preparation. The provision made for a provincial federal committee, part to be chosen by the central board, the balance by the constituency committees and the elected members will create an organization competent to prepare for an election which, normally, will be held before another harvest season has passed. A very cordial invitation was extended to the urban constituencies by offering them representation on the committee as soon as they are organized and ready to range themselves side by side with the rural constituencies in support of Progressive policies.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the emphasis which President Poole laid upon the importance of efficiency in farm management and operation as a profit-determining factor in agricultural production. In general, the big farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces have given more attention to political, social and economic problems, all of which are of the highest importance in putting agriculture upon a profitable basis. However, Mr. Poole wisely directed the attention of the delegates to the other important factor of self-help. When the organization movement among Irish farmers began many years ago under the able direction and assistance of Sir Horace Plunkett, the slogan adopted was "Better farming, better business, better living," which is an excellent slogan for farmers' organizations everywhere.

The co-operative marketing of farm products was given an important place on the program of the convention, the particular subjects of the wheat pool and the cattle pool being discussed at considerable length. The endorsement of the proposal for a coarse grains pool was immediately followed by the beginning of a sign-up campaign for such a pool, most of the delegates present being already contract-holders in the wheat pool.

While the membership in the U.F.M. is somewhat less than last year, the spirit of the convention was such as to encourage all who are interested and who believe in the absolute necessity of farmers' organizations for mutual help and mutual protection. Perhaps one of the most enthusiastic moments of the convention was when the delegates arrived at a unanimous decision to go back to their local communities and increase the membership in every local association before seeding operations begin. Those who have either feared or hoped that the U.F.M. might be moving towards extinction will not see their fears or hopes realized for a long time to come. There are still enough farmers in Manitoba who realize the necessity of organization to carry on the work and strengthen the ranks of the U.F.M. for the important work that is ahead.

## Why the Conference?

A news despatch from Australia states that the conference in London, between representatives of the Dominions and the

Baldwin government, on the Geneva protocol, will not be held. This is perhaps a roundabout way of getting the information, but it is in accordance with newspaper comment since the colonial secretary, Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, called the conference.

The Baldwin government has made rather a bad beginning. Mr. Chamberlain set the ball rolling in the wrong direction by claiming that when he spoke in the council of the League of Nations, he spoke not for Great Britain alone, but for Great Britain and the four self-governing Dominions. As might be expected this statement has raised anew the question so much discussed across the border: Is there a special form of representation for the British Empire on the League of Nations? Is the Empire a unit on the league or are the Dominions independent members, represented by their own delegates voting freely in accordance with their own national policies.

The latter is most certainly the understanding of Canada. That fact was clearly established in the debates in the House of Commons on the Treaty of Versailles, and it was emphasized in the case of the Treaty of Lausanne, by Premier King. In throwing this question once more into the arena of international controversy the Baldwin government has got away from the idea of a Commonwealth of Nations and has harked back to the old imperialistic idea, and it is, therefore, not in the least surprising that the premiers of the Dominions should show reluctance to meet in London to go all over the old ground again.

Moreover, Mr. Amery, displayed little tact in his manner of calling the conference. He assumed too readily that it was his business to call the conference, and the business of the Dominion premiers to come when they were called. He allowed the first intimation of the conference to be given through the press, a casual procedure that implied no compliment to the Dominions. Not even the high commissioners of the Dominions in London knew of the proposed conference until they saw it in the newspapers. The least Mr. Amery could have done was to have found out whether or not the Dominions were agreeable to a conference before saying a word about it publicly.

Just how this rebuff to the Baldwin government will affect the fortunes of the Geneva protocol remains to be seen. The Baldwin government is not favorably disposed toward it, and discussion in the Dominions shows opposition to the inclusion of matters of domestic jurisdiction in the conciliatory activities of the league. Officially, however, neither the British government nor the government of any Dominion has made a declaration on the protocol, and it is difficult to see how Premier King, for example, could speak authoritatively at a conference in London upon a matter that had not come before the Dominion parliament. They do these things differently in London; but Mr. King, at any rate, has consistently insisted upon the supremacy of parliament, and the people of Canada do not wish to see any departure from that principle.

## Who Laughs Last...

It is announced that the Canadian National Railway has leased the Hotel Scribe, in Paris, to a company for a term of 45 years. The rental, it is said, will return about 5 per cent. on the investment, and

the hotel company will pay all taxes and insurance, while the Canadian National Railway retains, free of rent, commodious office space on the ground floor.

There has been a lot of discussion on this deal of the Canadian National Railways. In parliament, members of the opposition severely criticised the investment not only as being extravagant but as being not altogether free from irregularity, and with a suspicion of something having been put over on Sir Henry Thornton. In reply to a question from Sir Henry Drayton, in the House of Commons, Hon. George Graham, minister of railways, stated that the price paid for the hotel was \$2,733,693, and that the current taxes amounted to \$10,939. Having got the information and the tabling of all documents in connection with the deal, Sir Henry Drayton let himself go, and when he got through it would appear that Sir Henry Thornton had been as putty in the hands of a gentleman named Aronovici, who was intensely interested in the sale of the hotel. It was also stated that the hotel had been offered to the C.P.R. for \$1,400,000, and it was left to be inferred that the C.P.R. showed great business sagacity in refusing the offer.

Sir Henry wanted the best location he could get in Paris for offices for the Canadian National Railway. The documents in connection with the Hotel Scribe show that he was not acquainted with real property values in Paris, but he had advisers whom he trusted, and he acted on their advice. In this he evidently did not gain the approval of some members of the government, for Hon. George Graham told the House of Commons that he thought Sir Henry had made a mistake, but then, it was only dead men that never made mistakes! In the end Sir Henry seems to have scored heavily off his critics, friendly and otherwise.

The lesson of the incident is that the management of the Canadian National Railway system should be left free to do what in their judgment is the best for the railways, and they should be judged by the general result of their policies and not by isolated details. The less government or parliament interferes the better, for the more the politicians have to say about the management of the system the greater will be the difficulty of securing competent men to run it, and the greater the loss to the public, not only in the matter of revenue from the system, but in service.

## Mussolini's Triumph

When Benito Mussolini and his "black-shirt" Fascisti forces took over the government of Italy, he was welcomed by many as the saviour of his country—so chaotic had public affairs become. The vigorous use of the "iron hand" aroused much opposition and the forces of liberalism and democracy have been gaining ground. The expected struggle has occurred, and Mussolini has gained a complete and almost bloodless victory. Backed by armed forces loyal to himself, personally, he is ruling Italy as an absolute dictator, with powers above king and parliament. Newspapers that have dared to criticize the dictator have been suppressed and their editors imprisoned, while the government has been purged of those not seeing eye to eye with the dictator.

Those who looked to see Mussolini restore orderly and business-like government upon a constitutional and democratic basis now

realize the type of man they have to deal with. The history of Italy indicates that the vigorous measures of supreme dictatorship will bring about its own end. Dictatorships have been growing unpopular throughout the world for the past decade, and we predict for Mr. Mussolini a period of considerable activity in keeping the Italian people completely under his thumb.

### The Inter-Allied Debts

The feelers put out by the French government in connection with the French debt to the United States have had no better result than to start all over again the controversy about the war debts. France owes the United States in the neighborhood of four billions of dollars; her debt to Great Britain is around three billions of dollars. The French minister of finance has discovered an ingenious way of making a presentable financial statement; he has put the external debt to one side as something that cannot even be thought about just now. This looks so much like the first step toward repudiation that it has created a storm of protest, in the midst of which President Coolidge states plainly that the United States expects France to pay up. Winston Churchill, on behalf of the British government, intimates that it would not be fair if France were given easier terms than Great Britain for the discharge of the debt to the United States because Great Britain cannot give easier terms to France for the payment of the debt to Great Britain than the United States has given to Great Britain. Certain politicians in the United States thereupon rise to remark that the United States will give any terms it chooses to France, and that it is none of the British government's business what the terms are. The French government then "unofficially" proposes a moratorium of 10 years.

after which repayment of the debt is to be spread over 80 or 90 years, with interest at one-half of one per cent. This proposal is so outrageous to Great Britain, who is paying over 3 per cent. on her debt to the United States, that Winston Churchill is sent post-haste over to Paris with instructions to make it plain to M. Herriot, that there has to be something like a square deal all round in the debt-paying business. It is also hinted to Mr. Churchill that if he fails to make the necessary impression at Paris, there may be a vacaney in the cabinet shortly after he returns. And so the international game goes on.

The bald truth to the economists who are not influenced by political considerations is that France cannot pay her debts to the United States and Great Britain, without imposing taxation so onerous that no French government will face it. She has a big enough job on her hands balancing the budget for internal administration. Besides, this question, like that of the German reparations, has a receiving side as well as a paying side. The debts can only be paid by exporting goods, and the creditor nations do not want the goods. They want to get their own industries into a state of prosperity, and not to have their markets flooded with a mass of goods from debtor countries. Great Britain, therefore, proposes a conference on the debt situation, but the United States looks coldly upon the proposal.

The whole controversy suggests that in a war the sacrifice of life is taken for granted, while the cost of the war must remain a charge upon victors and vanquished alike. The dollars are, apparently, of more value than the lives. Some day it will be realized that the peace the world is looking for will not be secured until all these war debts are wiped out on an equitable basis, and the economic health of the nations restored.

### Education Commission Report

On another page of this issue is given a summary of the recommendations of the Education Commission which has been investigating school conditions in Manitoba for more than a year. The recommendations are, in some cases, of far-reaching consequences, and should be given careful consideration by all who are interested in the school problems of the province. In proposing the equalization of school support the commission has gone a step further than in other provinces, though following the general trend. Whether or not this proposal is accepted by the government and legislature, the information given in the report indicates that new sources of financial support must be found if the boys and girls in the poorer parts of the province are to receive the elements of common school education.

European nations owe about ten billions of dollars to the United States. Some of these nations are beginning to pay up according to an announcement of the United States treasury, a total sum of \$91,949,208 being received a week or two ago, from four debtor states. Just in passing it may be remarked that of this big sum Great Britain paid \$91,655,000.

Because of the high protective tariff, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Canadian farmer "can get no consumptive demand worth mentioning in the United States" for foodstuffs. Is that so? According to the monthly report of the Trade of Canada, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, our exports to the United States of agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products for the seven months ending October, had a value of \$55,028,899. Maybe fifty-five millions is a mere bagatelle to the plutocrats of Toronto.



The Call to the Premiers' Conference

# Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

*Hearty support of co-operative marketing enterprises  
for all kinds of farm produce, given by U.F.M.  
twenty-third annual convention*

ENDORSATION of the proposal of the wheat pool to form a coarse grains pool; approval of the Geneva agreement for the prevention of war; a demand for the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; support of the proposal of the board of directors for a provincial political committee to include representatives from other than farmer organizations, and a long discussion on the vexed question of grading, were features of the twenty-third annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba which was held at Brandon, January 6-9, inclusive.

There were 297 registered delegates, a number which reflected the decline in membership of the association. The delegates seemed to realize the significance of the decline, for the suggestions for increasing the membership during this year were received with enthusiasm, and the convention pledged itself to make every effort to get more members during 1925.

The convention listened to addresses on the political and economic situation, the work and value of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the enquiry and recommendations of the provincial education commission, the march toward international peace, rural credits and the wheat and cattle pools. Considerable interest was displayed in all questions relating to co-operative marketing, and the remarks of delegates revealed much discontent with the present system of grading. On the latter question the convention decided to wait the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, leaving it for the board of directors to look after their interests.

A. J. M. Poole was re-elected president and W. G. Weir was elected vice-president.

## Wednesday Sessions

The convention opened on Wednesday morning with the usual ceremonies, and an address of welcome from Mayor Cater, to which Peter Wright made a suitable reply on behalf of the organization. I. B. Griffiths was appointed secretary of the convention.

These preliminaries were followed by the presidential address of A. J. M. Poole, and that of Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M. These will be found on another page of this issue of The Guide.

## Directors' Report

The report of the board of directors, which was presented by Peter Wright, contained a full review of the activities of the organization throughout the year. It referred to the financial depression that had been pressing heavily for some time on the farming industry, but which showed signs of breaking with the higher price levels now prevailing, and which gave greater hope for the coming year. The policy of the board, it was stated, for the past year had been one of rigid economy. The year's expenditure had been reduced about \$6,000, as compared with last year, and more than cut in half as compared with 1921. The reduction in the office staff was a handicap to Central office, but the board felt that it was the only sound policy to pursue until the revenue became greater. In spite of the handicaps, however, Central office had given considerable service, and the instructions given to the board of directors, by resolution at the last convention, had been carried out as fully as possible.

At a meeting of the executive on July 29, the resignation of C. H. Burnell from the presidency of the association, owing to his election to the presidency of the wheat pool, was received and considered. Mr. Burnell's resignation was accepted, and A. J. M. Poole, the vice-president, was appointed acting president of the association. The board had arranged for proper representations on behalf of the farmers before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, and it had also given considerable attention to the new freights classification. "The efforts in connection with this," the report stated,

"have saved to our Manitoba farmers thousands of dollars in freight charges."

## Crow's Nest Fight

The board had also joined with other western organizations in putting up a fight against the abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and they were so far successful that the agreement has now been restored pending judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Seed grain rates, agricultural credits and educational matters also engaged the attention of the board. In connection with agricultural credits the report refers to the conference with the mortgage companies in Winnipeg, on December 16 and 17, and gives in full the resolutions passed at that conference.

Referring to the political aspect of the association's activities, the report refers to "the necessity for creating a thoroughly efficient organization in preparation for the next general election," a subject which would be dealt with at a later date through a resolution from the board. The report also expressed appreciation of the work done by the farmers' representatives at Ottawa, and also to the accomplishments of the government of Manitoba, and concludes by urging greater appreciation on the part of the local boards of the duty, responsibility and the privilege of working for real community service.

## Afternoon

The afternoon session opened with a discussion of the report of the directors. Some criticism was made of the Winnipeg Economic Conference, on the ground that although it was representative of all business, most of the advice it tendered was for the farmers. They were expected to give a lot, but the other businesses were not promising to give much. Secretary McKenzie defended the conference, and stated that it had been productive of much good and more could be expected from its bringing together of rural and urban interests. The conference with the mortgage companies was also discussed, and a delegate objected to the principle that small loans should pay a higher rate of interest than large loans. Mr. McKenzie stated that this was an established principle in finance, and at the outset they had to face things as they were

and just keep on working for something better. The report was adopted.

D. G. McKenzie then presented the secretary's report, which will be found on another page. In the discussion of the report it was asked what steps the board of directors had taken to adjust districts to the new federal distribution. The secretary stated the adjustment would have to be made, but no action had yet been taken. The report was adopted.

The auditor's report was presented by R. McPhail. It was asked why the association did not do its banking with the Provincial Savings Bank. The secretary replied that the provincial bank was a savings bank, and did not carry accounts subject to heavy checking. A few questions were asked and satisfactorily answered by the auditors and the financial statement was adopted.

W. R. Wood suggested that time be taken at this point to discuss the financial situation faced by the association. He complimented the secretary and officials for the work they had done under trying circumstances, and stated that if there were no improvement the association in the early part of the year would be "near the break of things." Every effort should be made, he said, to get the fullest possible membership in the locals by the end of February. He moved a resolution to the effect that local and district associations should make special efforts to get increased membership during the next two months.

J. L. Brown, M.P., strongly supported the proposal of Mr. Wood. Every member of the U.F.M. declared another delegate, should be a missionary for the U.F.M. It was the duty of the locals and members to go out and say to non-members "I am not going to leave you until you become a member of the U.F.M." The resolution was carried by a standing vote to emphasize the determination of each delegate to carry out the resolution.

The report of the Marketing Committee convener of the U.F.W.M., Mrs. J. B. Parker, of Gilbert Plains, was read Wednesday afternoon. The report drew attention to the fact that an egg pool was for the first time operated in the province. This was at Hartney, in connection with the Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association. The association has 2,300 shareholders, and has made

car-load lot shipments of poultry—five from nine points in 1922, 33 from 24 points in 1923, and 20 from 35 points in 1924. The price received by those marketing poultry co-operatively had been much higher than that handled and sold in the usual way.

Many locals have been making enquiries re co-operative marketing, and Mrs. Parker in her report drew their attention to the necessity of producing enough poultry at their home points to make co-operative shipments practicable. Turkeys have made up about 90 per cent. of the entire shipment so far.

The new regulations requiring eggs sold locally, except directly between producer and consumer in lots less than 15 dozen in one day, to be graded have brought about a better tone in the egg-handling business.

The report recommended that each local secure a copy of the egg-grading regulations from A. C. McCulloch, Dominion poultry promoter, 304, Scott Block, Winnipeg, for study. Reference was made to the fact that disease in potatoes produced in the United States had caused a greater demand for Canadian-grown potatoes.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries had started operations in Manitoba, and that there was now the ridiculous spectacle of two co-operative creameries in competition.

Some questions were asked regarding the grading of eggs, and the operations of the egg and poultry pools which were answered by Mrs. Parker, D. W. Storey, secretary, Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, and A. C. McCulloch, federal poultry promoter for Manitoba. The report was adopted.

Mrs. Loree moved a resolution that Dominion grades be established for dressed poultry, and that Dominion inspectors be established at large centres for grading work. The vote on the resolution was unsatisfactory, a large number declining to vote. It was therefore suggested that it be referred to the locals for further consideration. Mrs. Elliott strongly opposed the suggestion, contending that grading was essential for standard products. Another delegate maintained that if the grading established by the co-operative marketing associations was accepted by the trade, it would only be an additional expense to appoint a government inspector. Eventually the resolution was carried by a small majority.

A report reviewing the work of the Council of Agriculture, and including a brief statement on its constitution and purposes was given by J. W. Ward, secretary of the council.

The council, the report stated, was established in 1909, at a conference of the provincial associations. It represents a combined membership of approximately 130,000 farmers, in five of the most populous provinces of the Dominion. It deals with questions which are national in character, such as transportation, freight, express, and lake and ocean rates, Dominion taxation, banking and currency, the regulation of the grain trade and questions of similar nature.

During the year the council had appeared before the government at Ottawa, and presented a series of resolutions passed by the provincial associations and which asked for the personal naturalization of married women, the protection of depositors in chartered banks, divorce for women on the same grounds as for men, no deportation from the country without trial before the ordinary courts of law, no export duty on pulpwood, the marking of woolen goods to show the percentage of virgin wool, restoration of the Crows Nest Pass agreement, the handing over to the provinces of the Wheat Board surplus, the utilization of the national credit to provide rural credits, and a number of other reforms.

The report reviewed the activities of the council in connection with having all government elevators placed under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners; the new freight classification and rules, express rates and the

## United Farmers of Manitoba

*Statement of receipts and disbursements for the year 1924*

Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on Hand and in Bank of Montreal, January 1, 1924	\$ 1,134.31
Membership Dues	5,333.28
Donations	152.02
Educational Grant from U.G.G. Ltd.	3,000.00
Supplies Sold	122.51
Legal Fees	4.00
Office Furniture Sold	46.00
District Dues	7.75
Mimeographing	12.95
Commission on Oil Sales	337.33
Account Receivable Collected	1.42
Refund Passenger Association Deposit	25.00
Convention Fees and Pool	499.50
Wheat Pool, Refund of Organization Expense	749.46
Suspense Account	12.51
	\$11,438.04
Statement of assets and liabilities as at December 31, 1924	
Assets	Liabilities
Accounts Receivable	\$ 129.68
Furniture and Fixtures	437.71
Supplies for Sale to Locals	500.00
Sales on Account	6.60
Home Bank Deposit, estimated amount recoverable	196.96
Cash in Bank of Montreal	417.52
Cash on Hand	7.83
Deficit	1,269.71
	\$2,966.01
	\$11,438.04

Continued on Page 21

# President Poole's Address

THE U.F.M. presidential address, at Brandon, last week, was delivered by A. J. M. Poole, of Kelwood, Man., who, as vice-president, automatically assumed the presidential office when the president, Colin H. Burnell, resigned last summer to become president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Poole greeted the delegates and made reference to the improving economic conditions in agriculture, and continued his address as follows:

"There is a growing recognition of



A. J. M. Poole

the fact that agriculture is vital to the nation," said Mr. Poole, "that the work of the farmer is part of the mighty enterprise of feeding mankind, and at the same time of providing the outstanding commercial product of the nation's industry. The public see, as they did not see twenty years ago, that the nation's well-being is vitally connected with the prosperity of agriculture, and that unless agriculture is made prosperous the whole nation suffers. To the degree in which we have succeeded in creating this new point of view the organization has to its credit an achievement of the greatest importance.

"And in addition splendid results have been attained in developing and vitalizing local communities. What could be finer than that the people in whole districts have been brought together in sympathetic social relationships through the farmers' movement? They have learned to work together, to buy and sell together, to look into each other's eyes as neighbors, to take each other's hands for the betterment of the life of all. To them co-operation has become not merely a watchword, but a living principle which they apply in a number of ways, and which unite them in helpful services that make the community day by day a happier and more wholesome place in which to live.

#### Two Matters of Policy

"May I now direct your attention to two points in policy? Let me mention a feature which in the past I believe to have been of outstanding significance and value in the farmers' movement, the fact that the principles advocated and the objectives sought have seldom if ever been of the kind that might be termed extreme. The organization has usually recognized that if a principle is to find acceptance it must be such as will win the support of the fair-minded man, whether he be a farmer or not. Thus it has been that the things the farmers have striven for have been progressive rather than radical, and where advantages have been sought for the people on the land they have always been ready and willing that every other class shall enjoy the same advantages. In more than one or two critical situations in the past this whole-hearted fair-mindedness has saved the movement from taking positions that might have been

*New President finds farm conditions improved---  
Surveys 20 years' work of organization---  
Better farming essential*

regarded as irrational, factional or even revolutionary.

"In the second place, let me mention another feature of policy in order to once more commend it to our membership. It is that of constant recognition of the main objectives. There will always be local, and temporary, and incidental issues cropping up. Sometimes they will loom large and we will find them attracting greater attention than even the fundamental things. At

times we will be tempted to let the basic things take second place and to depend upon the temporary boosting of a special thing. If, however, our past has taught us anything, it is that the holding up of the abiding issues and education in support of them, is the wise and safe course to pursue."

#### Districts and Locals

Mr. Poole emphasized the importance of the work of the district boards and

## U.F.M. Secretary's Report

THE year 1924, according to the annual report of Secretary D. G. McKenzie, had been unusually trying to the Central office. "A policy of rigid economy," the report stated, "has been necessary because of the heavy debit balance facing us at the beginning of the year and a further slight falling off in membership dues received. This has very materially restricted the services rendered, and has made absolutely impossible any extension of the various services in which the association should be engaged." In spite of these handicaps, however, the association had some notable achievements to its credit. It had successfully established the wheat pool; it put the case of the farmers before the Grain Enquiry Commission; it protested on their behalf against the proposed new freight classification; it fought for the restoration of the Crows Nest Pass Agreement; it pressed for the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and it endeavored to secure better credit facilities for the farmers. "Surely," the report stated, "these things are of vital importance to our farmers and the efforts of the association to secure them are worthy of the continued wholehearted support of all our farm people."

The total paid-up membership dues received up to December 31, was \$5,236, a slight decrease from last year. The report pointed out, however, that quite a large number of locals have not yet remitted their 1924 membership dues, and it gave some instances going to show that the association must have a larger membership than is shown on the books of Central office. Thirteen new locals were formed during the year and three were re-organized. Forty-six locals show an increase in membership and special mention is made of the Buttrum local, which, the report states, "stands well at the top both in membership and achievement. They have increased their membership from 114 in 1923, to 152 in 1924, and rendered splendid service to their community. Theirs is a striking example of what can be done by initiative, enterprise and loyalty."

#### Co-operative Savings

"An analysis of the annual reports received," the report continues, "again establishes how important a factor co-operative activities are in building up local association. Those locals engaging in co-operative enterprises have affected savings to the community several times the amount of the annual dues. This is indicative of some of the tangible results that may be secured locally through organization."

"A re-arrangement of the office work," the report states, "was made necessary in July by the resignation of Miss Irene Armstrong, as secretary of the U.F.W.M. The general secretary had to assume the additional responsibility of bookkeeping, and during the next three months the staff of the office was reduced to one stenographer and the secretary. On October 1, Miss M. E. Finch again assumed the secretaryship of the U.F.W.M., and we know that the membership generally will join with your Central office and board

of directors in extending to her a very warm welcome."

#### Wide Range of Activities

The report reviews in some detail the multitudinous matters demanding the attention of the Central office, including correspondence, conferences, interviews, attendances at commissions, etc. "So many matters of detail demand the attention of the Central office," the report continues, "that it becomes almost impossible to give attention to many of the larger problems that require expert information if we are to be able to exercise sound judgment and discrimination. But notwithstanding the pressure of ordinary detail work a great deal of information has been given, considerable data collected, and the case of the farmers effectively presented whenever occasion demanded."

Referring to the fall campaign the report states: "approximately 300 points were visited by at least one speaker representing the provincial association. The total expense incurred to the Central office was \$804.18 or an average of \$2.68 per meeting. This was possible only because of the speakers giving freely of their time, and the district and local workers co-operating in transporting and entertaining their speakers. As a preparation for this campaign a conference of speakers and district workers was held in Winnipeg on November 13. Special invitations were sent out to 50 individuals, 42 of whom were present, five more wrote in expressing their regret at not being able to be with us, but promising their loyal support in the campaign, leaving three only who did not respond. Again the cost to the association was materially decreased because of the self-sacrificing attitude of those in attendance. The total cost did not exceed \$225, or an average of \$4.72 per individual."

The conference and campaign have revealed several very important features of particular significance, not the least of which is the spirit of determination manifested by our numerous workers throughout the province, and the ready manner in which all were willing to sacrifice time and money to promote the association. No movement founded on such loyalty and devotion can possibly fail but must go forward to greater service and accomplishment. All our workers report that everywhere they went the people were truly appreciative of the association and desirous of seeing it prosper."

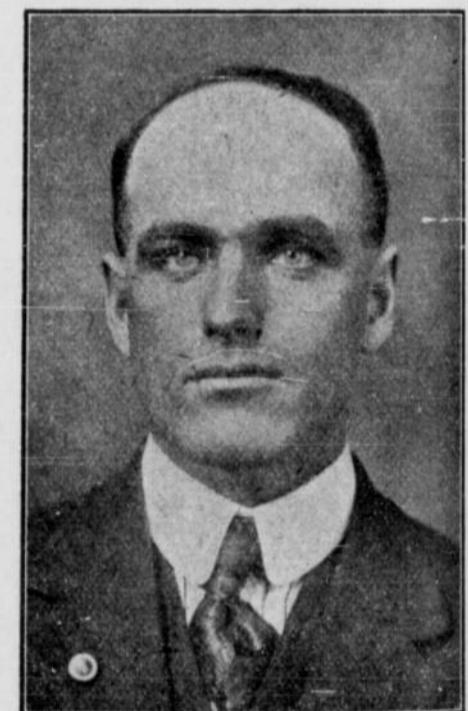
In conclusion the report states that the spirit shown during the campaign indicates "there can surely be no room for doubt or discouragement, but rather must we rise to our opportunity, confident of the future, assured that in our organization we have a means, competent and efficient, through which we can and are overcoming many of the difficulties with which agriculture is confronted, and we are determined to go on to continued service and greater accomplishment with the purpose of ultimately making Manitoba a country of happy, contented homes, and its citizenship a well-informed prosperous people."

district associations which, he declared, constituted today one of the most important pieces of machinery in the movement. He urged that the locals should recognize their place as the primary units in the movement, and that the boys and girls growing into maturity should be instructed in the principles and ideals of the U.F.M. With the district boards and the local boards carrying out their work efficiently the U.F.M. would build successfully on a solid basis.

Looking back over twenty years' work of the U.F.M., the new president mentioned a few of its achievements, such as amendments to the Grain Act, organization of farmers' companies, extension of co-operative marketing, establishment of The Guide, development of temperance sentiment, well-informed public opinion supporting sound policies and substantial tariff reductions.

#### Looking to the Future

"We have now reached a stage in our movement when we need to give careful attention to our future," declared the president. "It may be we have lost some of our former enthusiasm and for the moment there is a halt in our progress, but it is a time that comes to individuals and institutions alike, and if it is attended by doubts, it is at the same time a guarantee of future stability and progress. From the standpoint of paid-up membership we may be behind some of the past years, but if the triumph of the principles for which we stand is any indication, then never was our position stronger. Victor Hugo has well said: 'There is nothing so strong as an idea that has come to its time.' And there are now indications that our organization is



Donald G. McKenzie

more truly appreciated by the public generally than at any other time.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that there is much to do in rebuilding our economic structure. By almost general consent the situation cannot be successfully relieved by any attempt to fix the price of the commodities we sell. Any permanent relief must come from getting our commodities in to the final market at the lowest possible cost, and at the same time reduce to a minimum the cost of production and distribution. That the battle for reduced transportation has only well begun, must be apparent to all, in the light of recent decisions on the Crows Nest rates.

"We have made some progress during the year in the efforts to help ourselves. You are aware of the success attending the canvass for the wheat pool when approximately 40 per cent of the wheat acreage in the province was signed up, representing around 9,000 contract signers. This was accomplished in the face of many difficulties, and the marketing of a large

Continued on Page 13

# Education Commission Report

**I**N June, 1923, the Manitoba government appointed a commission to investigate certain educational matters in the province. These matters were set forth in the order-in-council making the appointment in the following terms:

"(a) The needs of the more recently settled and less developed districts of the province for better educational facilities, and the ways and means of providing such facilities.

"(b) The better adaptation of the elementary and secondary schools to the needs of the communities they serve.

"(c) The possibility of readjusting the relations of the higher institutions of learning, so as to provide for their extension in the future, lessen the burden of their support and increase their service to the province."

The personnel of the commission appointed by the government was as follows: Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Dr. Daniel McIntyre, superintendent of schools for the city of Winnipeg; W. J. Bulman, printer, Winnipeg; F. W. Ransom, farmer, Mountainside, Man.; G. F. Chipman, editor *The Grain Growers' Guide*, Winnipeg.

The commission held many public sessions in different parts of the province and received delegations from many public bodies and private individuals who expressed their views on the matters to be dealt with by the commission. The commission also secured the assistance of Dr. George A. Works, head of the Department of Rural Education in Cornell University, and Dr. William S. Learned, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York. Dr. Works is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on rural education on the continent, and Dr. Learned holds a similar position with regard to the organization and administration of universities and higher institutions of learning.

## Agricultural College

In January, 1924, the commission submitted to the government its interim report dealing with two matters only, namely, the relationship of the Agricultural College to the University and the problem of the "closed and part time schools" in different parts of the province. The commission recommended that the Agricultural College be affiliated with the University, thus placing the college on the same basis as in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and presented an emergency proposal for the relief of the closed and part time schools. Both of these recommendations were accepted by the government and put into effect by legislation at the last session of the Manitoba legislature.

The final report of the education commission dealing with the other matters referred to it for consideration was presented to the government in December, 1924, and was printed and given out to the public two weeks ago. This final report is a lengthy document comprising 149 pages in the printed pamphlet. The report of the commission dealing with "part time and closed schools," which was submitted to the government a year ago, is printed in the final report and the commission recommends that it still remain in effect. It provides a formula of assistance in the form of special grants to be paid to schools in unorganized territories and rural municipalities where the average assessment per teacher on the equalized basis is less than \$100,000. This is special assistance to be given from the provincial treasury to weak school districts which have not the financial resources to maintain a school throughout a reasonable portion of the year. When this recommendation was made it was realized by the commission that it was merely a temporary expedient, that it did not solve the fundamental problem nor reach the cause of inadequate school facilities in the districts dealt with.

## Uniform Municipal Levy

In the final report of the commission the whole question of the financial support of rural schools is dealt with in a complete and exhaustive manner. It is pointed out that it is not only a problem of school districts being financially weak, but that a very considerable number of municipalities in the province are not in a financial position to raise a school municipal levy of \$720 per year, provided for under

## *Recommends equalization of support---Adjustment of transportation costs---Better teacher training---Municipal school boards*

at \$83.02; Winnipeg, \$134.48; Russell, \$78.39; Souris, \$50.20.

In their recommendation the commission has practically adopted the principle that the boys and girls of Manitoba desiring to take high school courses should no longer pay any tuition fees. Their chief recommendation provides for a readjustment of the grants now paid to high schools throughout the province and that in place of the per capita grant there be substituted a grant of \$25 per half year for each non-resident pupil. This provides \$50 a year payable from the provincial treasury to every school for each non-resident pupil enrolled. Furthermore, to cover the balance of the cost of tuition the commission has recommended that the difference between this \$50 grant and the actual net cost per secondary school pupil, in the secondary school nearest to the residence of the pupil, be payable by the municipality from which the non-resident pupil comes, but that no grant be paid for a non-resident if there is a secondary school in the district from which he or she comes.

## Costs and Values

An interesting section of the report of the commission is devoted to an analysis of the expenditure on education in Manitoba as compared with other provinces and the United States, in order to ascertain whether in Manitoba good value is being received for the money expended. There is a great deal of information contained in this section of the report, which any person interested in this particular problem can study with benefit. This is a question which will be more or less a matter of opinion and the commission really comes to no conclusion on the matter. It is evident, however, from the information which they submit that Manitoba stands well in comparison with the other provinces of Canada and the states of the Union in the results secured for the money expended in the education of its children.

The commission consider that there should be a revision of the course of study for the schools of the province as the additions that have been made from time to time have put the course of study beyond the capacity of the average student to master it with that degree of thoroughness essential to sound educational progress, they have therefore recommended the appointment of a committee of experts to undertake this work. As a matter of fact the government has already appointed such a committee and it is now engaged in the work.

## Training of Teachers

The commission's report states emphatically that the present standard of training for teachers is inadequate to provide the necessary number of efficiently trained men and women for the conduct of the schools of the province. The majority of the inexperienced and imperfectly trained teachers get their first experience in the rural schools. In other words, the rural schools form a training ground for normal school graduates, after which they gradually move into the urban centres. Many of the teachers in the rural schools have taken only a 20 weeks' course at the normal school and have a third class certificate for three years, which is made permanent by the completion of another 20 weeks' term. The commission recommends that the short term be abolished and that all teachers be required to take a full year in training before being permitted to teach. The commission further recommends that as soon as conditions will permit that the term of training which leads to the teacher's certificate of the second class be lengthened to two years and that the normal school course include academic as well as professional training and that as conditions render it possible the courses leading to higher grade certificates be extended in the same manner.

The commission also recommends a teachers' pension scheme upon a sound actuarial basis, to which all members of the profession should be required to contribute and from which they should receive allowance based on contributions and length of service.

There is also the suggestion that great benefit educationally would come to this country by the provinces co-operating to secure the services of prominent educationists to deliver lectures, which would

Continued on Page 19



Winter Beauties

# Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach, accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating, are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis, accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisulfated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisulfated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.



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# The U.F.W.M. Convene

*The selection of new president—One day of program disposes of important business*

THE plan carried out this year by the United Farm Women of Manitoba, of having one full day's program of special interest to women, and in joining with the men in the session of the convention of the U.F.W.M., for three days, worked out splendidly. It was the eighth annual meeting of the U.F.W.M., and was held in the First Methodist Church, Brandon, on Tuesday, January 6.

There was a fair attendance of women and a sprinkling of men visitors which grew as the day wore on till by the close of the afternoon session there was at least as many men as women.



Mrs. S. E. Gee  
U.F.W.M. president for 1925

The visitors were allowed to take part in the discussions but not allowed to vote on the resolutions, as they had to be later ratified by the convention of men and women.

The convention of 1925 will be remembered because of important changes in the association. First among these must be placed the resignation of Mrs. J. Elliott, as president of the U.F.W.M. Mrs. Elliott has held the presidency for three years, and she was very definite in stating that she would not stand for re-election as she was of the opinion that no person should hold any one office for too great a length of time. A number of names were placed in nomination for her successor, but they all withdrew, leaving Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, who has served as vice-president for the last three years, as the new president for 1925. Mrs. Albert McGregor, of Keyes, was elected as vice-president. A very fitting expression of the appreciation of the members of the United Farm Women of the work done by Mrs. Elliott, was made when a gold wrist watch was presented to her from the delegates and officers present.

Mrs. Elliott's presidential address was given at the opening session of the main convention, on Wednesday morning. Excerpts, giving the important points of that address appear elsewhere in this issue.

Tuesday's program, as planned by the executive, was crowded with important and interesting items. At first it looked as if the women would not be able to get through nearly all the business they had planned, but the officers in charge had everything so well planned, and discussions stayed so closely to line, that they only had to have about three hours of extra session for the women on Wednesday, to complete the business.

Mrs. Elliott, president, presided, and after the usual formal opening the minutes of the last convention were read and approved. Miss Mabel E.

Finch, who, last October, resumed office as secretary, read her report. This report appears almost in full elsewhere in this issue, so there is no need to repeat it here.

### Junior Work Discussed

In closing the secretary's report, Miss Finch made reference to the fact that several district conventions had expressed the sentiment that they would like to see the association again make some provision for organization of the young farm people into junior locals. Mrs. J. C. McDermott, of Hazelridge, then read a report on Young People's Work, which, she stated, the executive of the U.F.W.M. had passed a resolution favoring again taking up the formation of junior work as a part of the educational work of the association. This again was followed by a paper from Gerald Habing, a junior member from Hazelridge, who advocated the formation of junior locals, as the cutting off of government grants had handicapped the work of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs with whom the juniors were affiliated, by the action taken at last year's convention. Two resolutions growing out of the report and the discussion were adopted. One asked the Central office of the U.F.W.M. to take up again the junior work, and the other pledged the U.F.W.M. to support and assist Boys' and Girls' Club Fairs that are now handicapped because of the cutting off of government grants.

### Membership

The discussion which followed Miss Finch's report on the subject of falling membership, brought out some interesting points. Mrs. Hugh Thornton, Brandon, thought that in some places it was a case of too many organizations, that the women were taking on more than they could successfully carry. Gordon local reported that its membership was experiencing an increase rather than a decrease. Mrs. Amor, of Valpo, said that their decrease was due to the fact that 15 families had moved out of their community during the past year. Buttrum and Grosse Isle, two successful locals, attributed their success to live officers. Several men took part in the discussion and told how women members had helped their locals. One man stated that the best homemakers and housekeepers in his community were the women who took an interest in the U.F.W.M. A resolution was passed asking the executive to draw up a program for the locals for 1925.

### Immigration

Mrs. F. Howell, of Bosissevain, in presenting the report on immigration, said that the British Overseas Commission on Immigration, headed by Miss Bondfield, had been the most important event of the year. The association had advised that commission that they considered it not advisable to bring to Canada children of school age from the British Isles, as there were many hundreds of children in child-caring institutions in the province who were available for adoption. But they were of the opinion that there might be a place for the well-developed boy and girl above school age. During 1923, over 3,613 children were brought to Canada by different agencies. Most of these were placed in Ontario and Quebec. The two most active agencies in juvenile immigration are the Salvation Army and the Barnardo Home.

### Public Health

In the report on Public Health and Social Service, Miss Mabel Johnson dealt especially with the developments that had taken place in public health, outpost nursing, junior Red Cross, relief work, laws governing charitable institutions and the adoption of children. Reference was made to the health car which was attached to the Better Farming train which toured certain parts of the province last year. Special mention was made of the health

exhibit at Brandon Summer Fair.

The report stated that of every 1,000 children born in Canada 101 are lost before they are a year old, and for the same number five mothers died. According to Dominion statistics Canada loses 514 Canadian mothers and babies every week.

There are now in the province five Red Cross nursing stations, each with a graduate nurse in charge. There are 126 Junior Red Cross branches in the province. The number of children taken care of during 1924 was 226.

A new arrangement has been made for the handling of relief cases for 1925. The Central office will write to



Mrs. Jas. Elliott  
Retiring president, U.F.W.M.

locals asking them to assume the responsibility of certain cases after they have been investigated.

The discussion following the report was led by Miss Russell, superintendent of the Public Health Nurses for Manitoba. Miss Russell informed the delegates that there are now 118 public health nurses, 86 of whom are in the city of Winnipeg. There are 32 nurses engaged in general public health nursing outside of Winnipeg. There are 17 child-welfare stations in rural Manitoba. Lectures on Child Health Nursing and First Aid was given by request. There were 2,116 clinics with 21,313 babies in attendance during the year.

A resolution endorsing and expressing appreciation of the valuable work done by the public health nurses in Manitoba was passed by unanimous vote.

Immediately after lunch hour, W. R. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance, gave a short address. Mr. Wood claimed that not legislation nor administration was to be the remedy for the increase in drunkenness, but that education would be. The Alliance, with office in Winnipeg, stands ready to supply educational material on temperance.

The educational report was submitted by Mrs. T. W. McClelland, convener of the educational committee. The report drew attention to the fact that the provincial debating series had been carried out successfully during the last year, and many locals had taken part. A new feature of the U.F.W.M. and U.F.M. program for 1925 is to be oratorical contests, conducted along similar lines to the debates, material to be supplied from Central office. The committee recommended the locals to make use of pamphlets prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by the provincial and federal governments, also the books which may be secured through the travelling libraries, and the open shelf library. The college of agriculture, working in co-operation with the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M., is putting on a Rural Organization and Marketing Course, February 2 to 29. The

Continued on Page 20

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## Mrs. Elliott's Address

Excerpts from the address of the President of the U.F.W.M.

"As my thoughts carry me back over the last three weeks, as I review the accomplishments of the association, and as I look forward to the future and what it holds in store for us, the question persistently arises in my mind, 'What is the aim and purpose of our association? What is the goal that we have in view?' This may best be answered by referring to the first object in our constitution which states that the purpose of the association is the all-round development of rural life, with a view to making it as satisfying and as effective in the commonwealth as possible, and the establishment of right relationships between rural and urban communities. With this aim in view, surely a slogan that we can claim and foster with conviction would be—to make the standards of the ideal home the standards of the state. Should not the purpose of our building be—organization for service? Our ideal—the service of the home carried out into the service of the nation. What a worthy object for which to strive in our association! What a wonderful example to set before the world! What an inheritance to pass on to posterity!"

"The true function of our association is to develop the home and the state on the same basis, that the motives which guide the one may direct the other."

"There was a time in the history of the world when the mother lavished sufficient solace and tender care on her boy to make him an angel. The disappointments that she had experienced in life she aimed to realize as achievements in his. She labored to relieve him of those handicaps which had frustrated her every effort that he might accomplish wherein she had failed. Then, after all her tender care and nurturing, she was obliged to hand him out into the world in the shaping of which she had had no part. She beheld him there surrounded by man-made laws and institutions, double-code morals and stereotyped social life, and there she was obliged to let him fight his fight alone. What a heart-break for a mother to be so separated from her boy on whom she had lavished the fullness of a mother's affection. Today, the mother who surrounds her boy with care, and love, and high ideals, can extend, by virtue of her rights as a full citizen, those attributes of his early life and manhood into his full career. She can go forward with him as a partner, with the assurance that she has a part in shaping those moral, and social, and economic laws that govern the life of the nation."

"There is no less urgent need for education in regard to the evils of intemperance and the ideal of a sober nation."

"Our association must not neglect its share of this responsibility. We must aim to realize in our work the joy of the work; to train our youth to render the service of the ideal home in broader service to the nation; to establish on the farms those ideal homes where there is time for leisure and rest, and the opportunity to engage in those pursuits that will develop the soul and mind. To accomplish these ends the farm people must realize for themselves a greater share of the wealth which they produce that they may have the purchasing power necessary to establish such homes. In recent years their purchasing power has dropped so low that the farm women have found it necessary to make a definite contribution to production. Statistics reveal that their labors have not been without result, that there has been a very material increase in the production of the by-products on the farm. The hope of many a mother has been that by thus assisting in the speeding-up of production she might be

enabled to provide her children with a better education, that she might be able to afford a few additional comforts in the home, that she might install a few labor-savers."

"Until now we would gain the impression from a visit to the majority of rural districts, that men dwelt in houses rather than homes. I think the subject of the beautification of home grounds and the installation of home libraries might well become a part of our program. If every woman made it her endeavor to plant a certain number of trees every year, to cultivate in one corner of her lawn a few hardy perennials, to add to her library at least one book annually that would make her child the better for having read it, surely that rural woman will not have lived in vain. I know in years to come, when Manitoba shall become a province of beautiful homes, adorned with trees, and flowers and shrubs, that the boy who has been bequeathed a home without any of these growing things will have difficulty in retaining a pride in his ancestors. It is these silent, but ever-growing forces that live on when we are no more."

"Having beautified our homes and filled them with the cultivating influences that will make them live inspirations to the farmer, his wife and his children, we must maintain that contact with outer civilization that only can keep us from falling into a mired existence. We need to broaden our sympathies and widen our horizons till we establish sympathetic contacts in every land. And, today, it is within our possibility to have those connecting links, the links that will make of our people a farming nobility instead of a hewer-of-wood peasantry."

"If we break faith. How often do we pause to think what that means? Faith in a united brotherhood, faith in the training of children for peace upon earth, faith in the service of nations to each other, faith that will banish every semblance of war and use the resources of the nations for the development of the arts of peace."

"Imperial conferences have been held to cement British ideals. The disarmament conference at Washington, placed a limit on implements of war. The League of Nations, despite the handicap of a strong nation withholding its support, has functioned successfully as a safety valve for effervescing nations. May we not then feel that we have reason to hope that the day is approaching when the white race shall work hand in hand with the yellow, the black and the red, in the establishment of the world peace? It may be a debatable question and one on which we cannot speak arbitrarily as to whether war can or cannot be abolished, but one thing appears evident, if the world is to become a unit of homes where the brotherhood of mankind is to reign supreme it must be accomplished by woman. Too long upon woman has fallen the task incumbent on war, to take up the torn and mutilated fragments, call a quilting bee and make a patchwork quilt out of the material at her disposal."

"In leaving my office this year and in bidding 'God Speed' to those who follow me, I feel that my years of service have been full of labor and joy very worth while. It has been my privilege to be president during the past three years, three of the most perplexing and perhaps the most distressing years from the economic point of view in the history of Western Canada, years that have tried our spirits and tested our resourcefulness in a greater sense than they ever before were tested. It is a source of gratitude to me to realize, as I realize at the moment, that I turn from my official tasks at a time when evidences of the dawn of better times are ap-

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My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now, TODAY.

#### Free Pile Remedy

E. R. Page,  
395C Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.  
Please send free trial of your method  
to:

## U.F.W.M. Secretary's Report

Shows work attempted and done by United Farm Women in 1924

THE report of the secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba was read by Miss Mabel E. Finch, on Tuesday morning.

The first seven months of the year were covered by Miss Irene Armstrong, the retiring secretary, who pointed out that in the portion of the year that she had held office half of the previous year's women membership had been paid. An increase of interest was reported and a large number of women's conferences held—more than one conference being held in almost every district during the summer. Many of the locals took advantage of the nursing lectures put on by the Department of Public Health. A large number of locals had drawn up definite programs for their year's work. Debating material, subject matter for papers on a great many subjects had been sent out from Central office. Miss Armstrong expressed a regret that she had not had the opportunity of visiting a number of the locals, but field and organization work had been curtailed as she had taken over the duties of assistant-treasurer, which meant doing all the bookkeeping for the U.F.W.M.

The last three months of the year were covered in the report of Miss Finch, the present secretary of the U.F.W.M. Miss Finch referred to her pleasure in once more being associated with the United Farm Women—"women, who notwithstanding the extra farm work in which they engage, still realize the import of the rural work and are willing to sacrifice themselves to its progress."

During the portion of the year that Miss Finch held office, one board and two executive meetings were held. Plans were made for the winter's work, the annual convention and a conference of workers to arrange for the fall campaign for membership. Miss Finch's report reads, in part, as follows:

"In addition to being present at these meetings and taking part in the three weeks' campaign, your secretary was privileged to attend two district conventions, a conference on relief and social service work, a conference on rural nursing, and the monthly meetings of the advisory board of education.

#### Organization and Membership

"The tendency in the association during the last two years has been towards the organization of mixed locals rather than the formation of Women's Sections. Following the recommendation of the annual convention of 1922, many mixed locals have adopted the plan of electing a woman officer as vice-president and women members as half the directorate. During the winter months the local carries on its program of social and educational activities; then, in the summer months, when the men meet mainly for business, the women meet separately in a Women's Section with the lady vice-president acting as president of the Women's Section. . . .

"Though the membership is not large this year, very encouraging reports have been received. From the 27 annual returns a total enrollment of 444 is recorded, an average per local of 17 members, or an increase of three over that of last year. Throughout the year 46 Women's Sections have kept in direct communication with Central office, while 12 others have reported their activity only locally.

"Four new locals have been organized, but as a number of locals have become dormant the year 1924 closed with an enrollment of seven less than last year.

"In addition to the Women's Sections, there are 64 mixed locals operating with women's committees. Those reporting state their women membership

as 237, making a total woman membership from the locals filing returns of 681.

"The number of meetings held in the Women's Sections have averaged 10, or one meeting each month with the exception of the two busy summer months.

#### Education

"Reports from Women's Sections indicate that increased attention is being given to the study of educational subjects, both of local and of national interest, as beautifying home surroundings, curing the summer's meat, egg grading, seed exchange, rural education, training

the future generation, first aid, the drug and liquor traffic, legislation affecting women and children, immigration and the Labor government in Great Britain. In addition to preparing papers and addresses for local meetings, women are taking part in debates. And continued use is being made of the service supplied by Central office in loaning material for papers and in furnishing U.F.W.M. debating libraries. The package library service, provided by the Manitoba Agricultural College, is proving of untold value to rural people in all parts of the province.

"Reports show the members engaged in such enterprises as—planting trees, caring for cemeteries, beautifying parks, holding flower and vegetable shows, assisting Boys' and Girls' Clubs, encouraging athletics, supplying first aid outfits to schools, undertaking church and missionary work, visiting and caring for the sick, holding of community picnics and banquets, assisting in the building of community halls, furnishing halls with pianos and kitchens with equipment, extending the community library service, and maintaining rest rooms.

"Interesting replies were received to the question, What is the best thing your local has done this year? One states, 'Got four bootleggers fined, and will continue to do our best.' Others express their strong temperance sentiment in contributions to the Prohibition Alliance. The majority state that the best thing their local has done this year is community work, helping the sick and needy and caring for the cemeteries. Manson includes its course on home nursing as among its best achievements, six lectures having been given with an attendance of 126. But the spirit of the two locals that made the reply, 'We have kept our local going and intend to do so,' manifests the staunch support our movement is receiving, even in districts where people are meeting with reverses.

"An increased number of locals are becoming responsible for all necessary relief work within their respective districts and are clothing children in order that they may attend school, sewing for the sick and supplying clothing to families that have been burned out. Other locals are undertaking relief work outside of their communities and are sewing for needy families, making layettes for babies, collecting second-hand clothing for the districts where crops were destroyed by frost, sending hampers to charitable institutions, and

The Grain Growers' Guide

sending contributions to the famine stricken children in Greece.

"Funds for these purposes have been raised locally. Twenty-three Women's Sections report receipts amounting to \$4,186.40. Woodworth again is to the fore with a credit of \$37 per member, Gimli follows with a fund averaging \$24, and Little Souris is a close third with \$23 per member.

"Out of 19 locals answering the question, How Much Poultry do you Ship Co-operatively? five report having shipped five car-lots, and five others report shipments ranging from 1,700 pounds to 12,576 pounds.

"The replies from 15 locals in communities shipping cream show that 11 ship to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., and that those who do not are located in parts of the province remote from the creamery.

**140 Egg Incubator \$17.50  
30 Days Trial**

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with air space between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

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250 Egg Incubator Alone - 29.50  
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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 220 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.**

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215<sup>1</sup> Portage Ave.**

**Accommodation: 50c to \$1.25 per day**

Good Meals—Reasonable Rates

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DEPT. 113-B WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## President Poole's Address

Continued from Page 8

volume of our wheat is now being done by this method. It is yet too soon to speak of its success, but it is worthy of being given a fair trial.

### Agricultural Credit

"The importance of a sound system of agricultural credit was emphasized by Mr. Poole. Not more credit was necessary so much as a better basis in order that the natural resources might be developed. No scheme for easy money without regard for all parties concerned should be tolerated, nor should any suggestion to repudiate debts honorably incurred or failure to recognize the sanctity of contracts be admitted. Such a course would inevitably lead to the destruction of credit. He referred to the conference with the Mortgage Loans Association, and felt that along the lines of mutual confidence and consultation they were making progress.

### Better Farming

"But in our efforts to solve the problems of transportation, distribution, marketing, taxation, credits, etc., we must not overlook what is, after all, perhaps, the profit-determining factor in agricultural production. Too much emphasis declared Mr. Poole, cannot be placed on the importance of efficiency in farm management and operation. H. J. Waters, writing in The Agricultural Review, September, 1924, says, in part, as follows:

"While every farmer should strive without ceasing to build up a better system of marketing, to secure legislation, state and national, that will be helpful to agriculture, without being hurtful to other interests, to secure a tariff schedule that does not discriminate against agriculture and in favor of other industries; and he ought to continue his efforts to build up a system of credits adapted to the special needs of farm business, and to secure lower freight rates on farm products; yet when all these objects have been attained, it will still be true that intelligent and skilful farming is as essential to success and happiness as it ever was.

"Good farming will always be as necessary as are sound business methods in banking, store keeping, mining or publishing. Every substitute for sane farming that has yet been tried has proved to be a dismal failure, just as

every attempt in any walk of life to get something for nothing or with less effort or pains than it is worth, has always failed.

"The future of farming and the future of the country, therefore, depend upon the wisdom with which the farmer plans his work, and the intelligence with which he conducts his business affairs."

### Study of Methods

"No one, we think, will dispute the position taken by Mr. Waters. It may be that in our organization we have not fully realized our opportunities for acquiring a fuller knowledge of farm operations both in production and management. Is there any reason why we should not in our local meetings and our various conventions discuss such practical agricultural problems as weed control, proper systems of soil tillage, crop rotation, production of fodder feeds, improving our livestock herds, the elimination of plant diseases, cost of production or any other phase of farm operations? Why should we not make more general use of the facilities provided at our agricultural college for acquiring expert scientific information? Why not encourage them in every way possible in their efforts to overcome the great menace of rust that is each year taking such toll from our Manitoba farms? Surely such work is worthy of our support and deserving of a place in the program of association activities.

### Strong Organization Essential

"In looking to the future Mr. Poole declared that the organization could not rest content with the laurels won, but that in the present age of organization they must continue to regard self-help as one of the first laws of life. Never was there a greater need for a strong farmers' organization to maintain the ideals and spirit of service. He referred briefly to the organization campaign in November and December, which, while not all that was hoped, accomplished a great deal of good work.

### No Room for Pessimism

"When we consider the effort of the past and the needs of the future, what is the conclusion?" asked the president. "There is only one worthy of true men. There can be no room for discouragement or pessimism, nor can there be any thought that the organization is not worth while. But now that we have in a considerable degree attained efficiency in organization, developed the new community ideal and secured a recognition of the true relationship of agriculture to the national life of our country, we can go forward to greater accomplishments and service. Our experiences have taught us that no one thing in itself is a panacea for all our ills; the earth cannot be transformed into a paradise over night, and the millennium is not a matter of a moment. The progress will of necessity be slow. But let us take courage in the fact that to-day, as never before, we can get the ear of the business interests outside of agriculture in support of sound agricultural policies. For the past few years have demonstrated beyond any possible question of doubt that when agriculture is stagnant or backward, almost everything else is at a standstill. Let us go forward educating ourselves to co-operate one with the other and together with other organized bodies in the community, firm in the conviction that all working together we can look to the future, confident that we can make Manitoba a country of happy, prosperous homes."

### Royal Bank Annual

The report of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ending November 29, 1924, shows the bank to be in an exceptionally strong liquid position. The total assets amount to \$583,789,509, of which \$278,024,739 are classified as immediately available liquid assets. These liquid assets comprise 54.5 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public. The savings deposits show a considerable increase standing at \$338,291,427, as against \$311,759,127 for last year, an increase during the year of \$26,532,300. Current loans show a decrease of slightly over \$9,000,000, standing at \$148,499,355, as against \$157,738,785 a year ago. The net profits for the year were \$3,878,976 as compared with \$3,909,316 for the corresponding period last year.

**\$8,000.00 GIVEN FREE.**

The above amount has been given away by us in CASH PRIZES.

\$500.00 more will be given away as follows:-

1st Prize, \$100. 5th Prize, \$40.  
2nd Prize, \$75. 6th Prize, \$30.  
3rd Prize, \$60. 7th Prize, \$25.  
4th Prize, \$50. 8th Prize, \$20.

5 Prizes of \$10. Each in Cash

10 Prizes of \$5. Each in Cash



**Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE**

There are 7 faces to be found above, concealed about the Wrecked Automobile. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case oftentimes, hand writing and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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CANADA

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**No Money Down!**

You don't have to pay a single penny until you have tried the Stockholm and convinced yourself it is the cleanest, kindest, easiest to operate, easiest to clean. You must be the judge.

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We offer you 30 Days' Free Trial — then, if satisfied only \$1.50 and the balance in small monthly payments. Trial won't cost a cent. What could be more liberal? You can pay for the Stockholm with money you receive from your monthly cream checks.

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Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the Stockholm Cream Separator on your easy payment plan.

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## Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heater



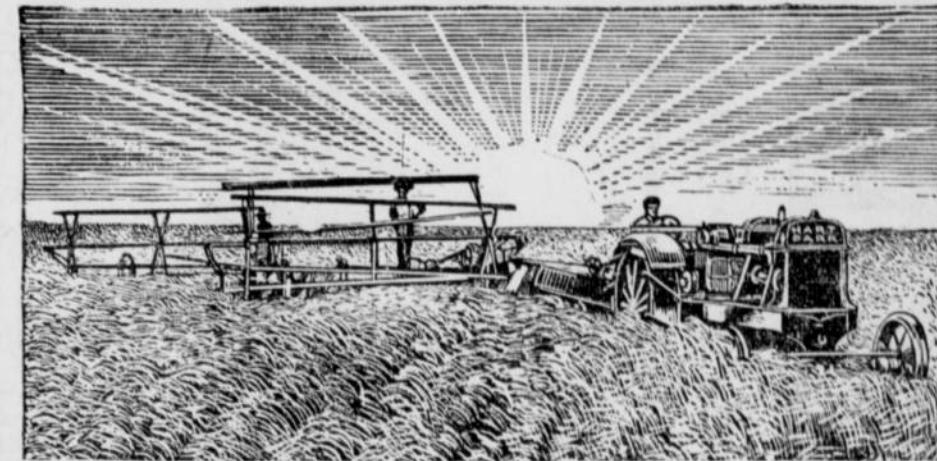
Clean water—not too cold—will increase egg production enough to buy this outfit many times over. No trouble except to fill occasionally. Guaranteed not to freeze. Automatic, simple, efficient. Can be used the year round.

2 gal., \$2.85; 3 gal., \$3.15; 4 gal., \$3.50; cash with order or C.O.D.

Add 10 cents to personal cheques. Money-back guarantee.

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Without obligation, please send me your free illustrated book on power farming.

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FASCINATING  
PROFITABLE

January 19 is the closing date of the Three Special Prizes amounting to \$50<sup>00</sup>

First Prize



Ford Touring Car, 1925 Model, 5-passenger, value \$865 f.o.b. Calgary. This car will be purchased from the Universal Motor Cars Limited, Calgary, and will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Ford dealer. (See prize list.)

## Start Counting Tonight

Take a pencil and put down the numbers as you stroke them out, then add them up. We would suggest that you cut the chart into dozens of pieces, add the numbers on each piece, and total the result.

**Urge Your Children to Enter**  
As a brain developer there is nothing like a knotty problem. Parents should encourage their children to participate in this contest. There is no trick or chance involved. Every figure is in plain view. Any one who can add can solve this puzzle.



INSTRUCTIVE  
AMUSING

First Prize



Star Touring Car, Model T, 1925, 6-passenger, value \$895 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge through the winner's nearest Star dealer. (See prize list.)

## Save This Page

It may mean \$1,395 to you. Sixty Free Prizes. This is not a trick puzzle but merely a test of patience and skill. Surely your chance of winning is as good as anyone else's.

## Not Luck! Not Chance!

Effort alone will win the prizes. Don't delay, start counting today. There are absolutely no tricks in this figure puzzle. Circle any number that you cannot make out on your chart; send it to us and we will gladly give a ruling on it.

## CAN YOU SOLVE THIS?

The problem is to find the sum total of the figures, which, when added together, represent the total number of sheaves on the field. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions, but like a lot of other things, it is not as easy as it looks. Figures range from two to nine, each standing alone thus, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine. There are no ones or ciphers in the chart. The tops of the sixes are curved, while the bottoms of the nines are straight. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them together correctly is a task that requires both patience and skill. This is one of the most attractive figure puzzles that has ever been produced, and it would be worth while to solve even though no prizes were offered. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer, the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solution. Accuracy and patience are the main factors for arriving at the correct or nearest correct count. Those who display these qualifications to the best advantage will solve the puzzle best.

We wish to have it clearly understood that there are no figures in any part of the background, such as the sky, hills, tree tops, windmill, loaded rack and horses or barn. No part of the background is made of figures. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be plainly seen.





# The Royal Bank of Canada



## GENERAL STATEMENT

29th NOVEMBER, 1924

### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up.....	\$20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	1,143,806.90
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	
 Dividends Unclaimed.....	
Dividend No. 149 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 1st December, 1924.....	21,543,806.90
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1924.....	7,814.01
 Deposits not bearing interest.....	612,000.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	408,000.00
 Total Deposits.....	22,571,620.91
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$123,537,341.85
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	338,291,427.71
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	461,828,769.56
Bills Payable.....	29,821,936.74
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	824,923.90
 ASSETS	
Current Coin.....	11,159,913.64
Dominion Notes.....	5,884,277.65
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	
 Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	\$16,881,603.11
Cheques on other Banks.....	34,730,446.00
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	27,349,189.70
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	11,000,000.00
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value).....	89,961,243.81
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian, (not exceeding market value).....	3,004,799.55
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, (not exceeding market value).....	25,656,809.28
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	746.66
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	28,797,188.34
 Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	53,039,825.09
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	25,634,914.13
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	17,677,562.02
 Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	16,454,174.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	17,797,476.79
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	\$278,024,739.85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	148,499,355.15
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	106,747,583.45
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	1,978,417.24
 \$583,789,509.09	257,225,355.84
13,350,717.05	
1,668,230.00	
447,580.69	
31,298,066.69	
289,501.00	
1,020,000.00	
465,317.94	
 \$583,789,509.09	

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,  
President

### AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 29th November, 1924 with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 29th November 1924, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,  
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co.  
A. B. BRODIE, C.A.,  
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1924.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1923.....	\$1,085,830.67
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	3,878,976.23
 APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	\$4,964,806.90
Dividends Nos. 146, 147, 148 and 149, at 12% per annum.....	\$2,448,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders.....	408,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00
Reserve or Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	465,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,143,806.90
 C. E. NEILL, General Manager	\$4,964,806.90

H. S. HOLT,  
President  
Montreal, 26th December, 1924.

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD.

TORONTO

The splendid paying results obtained by users of International Live Stock preparations place these quality products far in the lead. They keep stock healthy, and producing to the maximum.

## The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay  
(Continued from Last Week)

### What Has Happened So Far

Benis Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and to study Indians. He found the doctor a half-demented old rogue, who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of letting Spence remain as guest. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and Desire, the Doctor's daughter. Spence had a seizure of sciatica, which his friend and doctor, familiarly dubbed "Bones," had warned him might come at any time. Desire nursed him and a friendship grew between the shy professor and the charming but very matter-of-fact young woman. Speaking of her childhood days Desire told Spence that she was a window-gazer—that life, she knew, was on sale somewhere, but she never would be able to buy it. The more Spence saw of Dr. Farr the more he feared some evil intent on the part of the old man. When the time came for the professor to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the ground that he wanted a secretary and a wife to keep his home, and to save him from the schemes of his Aunt Caroline, who was most insistent that he get married; while Desire would be able to get away from the dreadful old Doctor and to live among happy surroundings. They both agreed to leave love out of the counting altogether. To convince Desire that their plan would work successfully Spence manufactured a story about having been in love at one time with a girl named Mary, who had jilted him. He told her he would never love again. On the night they eloped to get married Spence found Dr. Farr in Desire's empty room, very evidently there with the intention of murdering her. Worrying over Benis' prolonged stay and his health, Aunt Caroline at last pursued Dr. John Rogers to accompany her on a trip to the coast to find out how the professor was getting along. They arrived at Friendly Bay, where Benis and Desire were spending their honeymoon.

### CHAPTER XVIII

THE Transcontinental puffed steadily up toward the white-capped peaks of a continent. They were a day out from Vancouver—a day during which Desire had sat upon the observation platform, drugged with wonder and beauty.

Fortunately, Aunt Caroline was indisposed and had remained all day in the privacy of their reserved compartment. Only one such reservation had been available and the men of the party had been compelled to content themselves with upper berths in the next car.

To Desire, who presented that happy combination, a good traveller still untried by travel, every deft arrangement of the comfortable train provided matter for curiosity and interest—the little ladders for the upstairs berth, the tiny reading-lamps, the paper bags for one's new hat, the queer little soaps and drinking cups in sealed oil paper—all these brought their separate thrill. And then there was the inexhaustible interest of the travellers themselves. When night had fallen and the great Outside withdrew itself, she turned with eager eyes to the shifting world around her, a human world even more absorbing than the panorama of the hills.

What was there for instance, about that handsome old lady, from Golden (fascinating name!) which permitted her to act as if the whole train were her private suite and all the porters servants of her person? She was the most autocratic old lady Desire had ever seen and far younger and more alert than the tired-looking daughter who accompanied her. They were going to New York. They went to New York every year. Desire wondered why.

She wondered too, about the rancher's wife going home to Scotland for the first time since her marriage. What did it feel like to be going home—to a real home with a mother and brothers and sisters? What did it feel like to be taking two dark-haired, bright-eyed babies, as like as twins and with only a year between them, for the fond approval of grand-parents across the seas?

The rancher's wife looked as if she enjoyed it. But women will pretend anything.

Desire's eyes shifted to the inevitable honeymoon couple who were going to Winnipeg to visit "his" people. The bride was almost painfully smart, but she was pretty and "he" adored her. Her mouth was small and red. It fascinated Desire. She could not keep her eyes off it. It was like—well, it was the kind of mouth men seemed to

admire. She tried honestly to admire it herself, but the more she tried the less admirable she found it. She wondered if Benis—

"What do you think of the bride?" she murmured, under cover of a magazine.

"Where?" said Benis, in an unnecessarily loud voice, laying down his paper.

"Sssh! Over there. The girl in green."

"Pretty little thing," said Benis. His tone lacked conviction.

"Lovely eyes, don't you think? Nice hair and such a darling nose. But her mouth—isn't her mouth rather small?"

"Regular 'prunes and prisms,'" agreed Benis.

"It is very red, though."

"Lipstick, probably."

"But I thought you liked small, red mouths."

"Hate 'em," said Benis, who had a shockingly bad memory.

Desire went to bed thoughtful. "I suppose," she thought as she lay listening to the swinging train, "men like certain things because they belong to certain people and not because they like them really at all." This was not very lucid but it seemed to satisfy Desire for she stopped thinking and went to sleep.

Morning found them on the top of the world. Desire was up and out long before the mists had lifted. She watched the wonder of their going, she saw the coming of the sun. She drew in, with great deep breaths, the high, sweet air. The cream of her skin glowed softly with the tang of it.

The train had conquered the mountains now and was plunging down upon their farther side. Soon they were in the foot-hills and then nothing but a flashing streak across an endless, endless tableland of wheat. Desire, who had never seen the prairie, smiled whimsically.

"It is like coming from the world's cathedral to the world's breakfast table!" said she.

Aunt Caroline snorted. For her part, she said, she found train breakfasts much the same anywhere except near the Great Lakes, where one might expect better fish.

It grew very hot. The effortless speed of the train rolled up the blazing miles and threw them behind, league on league. The sun set and rose on a level sky. The babies of the rancher's wife grew tired and sticky. They were almost too much for their equally tired mother, so half of them sat on Desire's lap most of the time. Desire's half seemed to bounce a great deal and gave bubbly kisses, but the rings around its fat wrist and the pink dimples in its fingers were well worth while keeping clean and cool just to look at. It was true, as Desire reminded herself, that she did not care for children, but anyone might find a round, fat one with cooey laughs a pleasant thing to play with! She did it mostly when Benis was in the smoker with John.

At Winnipeg the honeymoon couple left them and the old lady from Golden, much to her disgust, was also compelled to stay over for a day because her middle-aged daughter was train-sick. Other and less interesting faces took their places.

Desire watched them hopefully but the only one who seemed appealing was a sturdy prairie school teacher going "home." Desire liked the school teacher. She was so solid, so sure of herself, so wrapped up in and satisfied with something which she called "education."

She asked Desire where she had been educated. Desire did not seem to know. "Just anywhere," she said, "when father felt like it and had time. And I taught myself shorthand."

"Then you aren't really educated at all?" said the teacher with frank pity. "What a shame! Education is so important."

Benis was frankly afraid of her.

"But you need not be," Desire assured him. "She looks up to you."

She thinks that, being a professor, you have even more education than she has."

"God forbid!" said Benis devoutly.

"Besides, she knows all about you. I found out today that she is an Ontario girl. And she lives—guess where? In Bainbridge!"

Aunt Caroline (they were at dinner) looked up from her roast lamb and remarked "Impossible."

"But she does, Aunt. She says so."

Aunt Caroline fancied that probably the young person was mistaken. Certainly," she said, "I have never heard of her."

"She lives," said Desire, "on Barker Street, and she took her first class teacher's certificate at Bainbridge Collegiate Institute."

Aunt Caroline fancied that they gave almost anyone a certificate there. All one had to do was to pass the examinations. As to Barker Street—there was a Barker Street, certainly. And this young person might live on it. She, herself, was not acquainted with the neighborhood.

"But she knows you," Desire persisted. "She said, 'Oh, is Miss Caroline Campion your aunt? I remember her from my youth up.'"

"Very impudent," said Miss Campion. Her nephew's eyes began to twinkle.

"Oh, everyone knows Aunt Caroline," he explained.

Fort William came and passed and in the sparkling sunshine of another morning the train dashed into the wild Superior country where the wealth lies under the rock instead of above it. To Desire, her first glimpse of the Great Lake was like a glimpse of home. The coolness of the air was grateful after prairie heat but, scarcely had she welcomed back the smell of pine and fir, before it, too, was left behind and they swung swiftly into a softer land—a land of rolling fields and fences and farmhouses; of little towns, with tree-lined roads; of streams less noisy and more disciplined; of fat cows drowsy in the growing heat.

"This," said Aunt Caroline with a breath of proprietary satisfaction, "is Ontario."

Desire, always literal, pointed out that according to the map in the timetable, they had been in Ontario for some considerable time.

Aunt Caroline thought that the map was probably mistaken. "For," she added with finality, "it was certainly not the Ontario to which I have been accustomed."

This settled the matter for any sensible person.

"We are nearly home now," she went on kindly. "I hope you are not feeling very nervous, my dear."

"I am not feeling nervous at all," said Desire with surprise.

Fortunately Aunt Caroline took this proof of insensibility in a flattering light.

"Yes, yes," she said. "It is not, of course, as if you were arriving alone. You can depend upon me entirely. John, are you sure that your car will be in waiting?"

"I wired it to wait," grinned John. "And usually it's a good waiter."

"Because," said Aunt Caroline, "we do not wish to be delayed at the station. If Eliza Merryweather is there, the quicker we get away the better. I am determined that she shall be introduced to Desire exactly when other people are and not before. Please remember that, Benis. Introduce Desire to no one at the station. I think, my dear, we may put on our hats."

"It's an hour yet, Aunt."

"I know, but I do not wish to be hurried."

Desire put on her hat. It was because she was always willing to give Aunt Caroline her way in small matters that she invariably took her own in anything that counted. It is a simple recipe and recommended to anyone with Aunts.

"There's Potter's wood!" said Benis, who had been somewhat silent.

Aunt Caroline rose flutteringly. "There is the water-tank," she announced in an agitated voice. "Desire where is your parasol? My dear, don't kiss that child again, it's sticky."

Where is my hand-bag? John, do you see your car?"

"I don't see it," admitted John, "but—"

"Bainbridge!" shouted the brakeman.

#### CHAPTER XIX

They drove home by the park. It was not a long drive, just a dozen or so of quiet streets, sentinelled by maples; a factory in a hollow; a church upon a hill; a glimpse of two long rows of prosperous looking business blocks facing each other across an asphalted pavement; a white brick school where children shouted; then quiet streets again, the leisurely rising of a boulevard slope and—home.

They turned in at a white gate in the centre of a long fence backed by trees. The Spences had built their homestead in days when land was plentiful and, being a liberal-minded race, they had taken of it what they would. Of all the houses in Bainbridge theirs alone was prodigal of space. It stood aloof in its own grounds, its face turned negligently from the street, outside. For the passer-by it had no welcome; it kept itself, its flowers and its charm, for its own people.

Desire said "Oh," as she saw it—long and white, with green shutters and deep verandas and wide, un hurried steps. She had seen many beautiful homes but she had never seen "home" before. The beauty and the peace of it caught the breath in her throat. She was glad that Benis did not speak as he gave her his hand from the car. She was glad for the volubility of Aunt Caroline and for the preoccupation of Dr. John with his engine. She was glad that she and Benis stepped into the cool, dim hall alone. In the dimness she could just see the little, nervous smile upon his lips and the warm and kindly look in his steady eyes.

After that first moment, the picture blurred a little with the bustle of arrival. Aunt Caroline, large and light in her cream dust-coat, seemed everywhere. The dimness fled before her and rooms and stairs and a white-capped maid emerged. The rooms confused Desire, there were so many of them and all with such a strong family likeness of dark furniture and chintz. Aunt Caroline called them by their names and, throwing open their doors, announced them in prideful tones. Desire felt very diffident, they were such exclusive rooms, so old and settled and sure of themselves—and she was so new. They might, she felt, cold-shoulder her entirely. It was touch and go.

All but one room!

"This," said her conductor, throwing open a door, "is where Benis does his work. He calls it his den. But you will agree that library sounds better."

Desire went in—with the other rooms she had been content to stand in the doors—and, as she entered, the room seemed to draw around and welcome her. It was deeply and happily familiar—that shallow, rounded window from which one could lean and touch the grass outside, that dark, old desk with its leather and brass, that blue bowl on the corner of the mantel-piece, the lazy, yet expectant, chairs; even the beech tree whose light fingers tapped upon the window glass! It was all part of her life, past or future—somewhere.

"You see," said Aunt Caroline in her character of showman, "we have fireplaces!"

Desire was so used to fireplaces that this did not seem extraordinary and yet, from Aunt Caroline's tone, she knew that it must be, and tried to look impressed.

"They are dirty," went on Aunt Caroline, "but they are worth it. They give atmosphere. If you have a house like this, you have to have fireplaces. That is what I tell my maids when I engage them. So that they cannot grumble afterwards. Fireplaces are dirty, I tell them, but—what are you staring at, my dear?"

"Was I staring? I didn't know. It is just that I seem to know it all."

Aunt Caroline looked wise. "Oh, yes. I know what you mean. Benis

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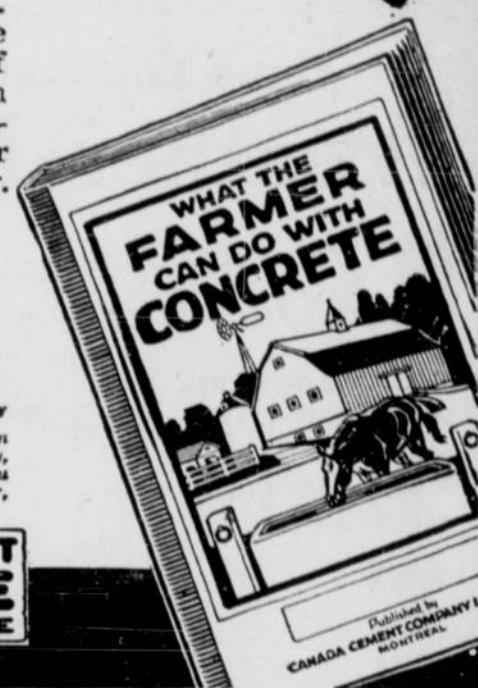
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explains that curious feeling—something about your right sphere or something being larger than your left, or quicker, I forget which. Not that I can see any sense in it, anyway. Do you mind if I leave you here? I want to see if Olive has made the changes I ordered upstairs."

"Get a hump on!" said a loud, rude voice.

Aunt Caroline jumped.

"Oh, my dear! It's that horrible parrot. Benis insists on keeping it. Some soldier friend of his left it to him. A really terrible bird. And its language is disgraceful. It doesn't know anything but slang. Not even 'Polly wants a cracker.' You'll hardly believe me, but it says, 'Gimme the eats!' instead."

"Can it!" said the parrot. Aunt Caroline fled.

Desire, to whom a talking bird was a delightful novelty, went over to the large cage where a beautiful green and yellow parrot swung mournfully, head down.

"Pretty Polly," said Desire timidly. The bird made a chuckling noise in his throat like a derisive goblin.

"What is your name, Polly?"

"Yorick," said Polly, unexpectedly. "Alas. Poor Yorick! I knew him well."

"You'd think it knew what I said!" thought Desire with a start. She edged away and once more the welcoming spirit of the room rose up to meet her. She tried first one chair and then another, fingered the leather on their backs and finally settled on the light, straight one in the round window. It was as familiar as the glove upon her hand, and the view from the window—well, the view from the window was partially blocked by the professor under the beech tree, smoking.

Seeing her, he discarded his cigar and came nearer, leaning on the sill of the opened window.

"You haven't got your hat off yet," he said in a discontented tone. "Aren't you going to stay?"

"May not a lady wear her hat in her own house?"

"Oh, I see. Then I shan't have to butter your fingers?"

"Do you compare me to a stray cat?"

"I never compare you to anything."

Desire wanted terribly to ask why, but an accustomed shyness prevented her. Instead she asked if Yorick were really the parrot's name.

"I don't know. But he says it is, so I take his word for it. Do you want to talk about parrots? Because it's not one of my best subjects. May I change it?"

"If you like."

"Don't say, 'If you like,' say 'Right-o.' I always do when I think of it. Since the war it is expected of one—a sign of this new fraternity, you know, between Englishmen and Colonials. Everyone over there is expected to say 'I guess' for the same reason. Only they don't do it. How do you like your workroom?"

"Mine!"

"I thought you might not like me to say 'Ours.'"

"Don't be silly!"

"Well, how do you like it, anyway?" Desire's eyes met his for an instant

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and then fell quickly. But not before he had seen a mistiness which looked remarkably like—Good heavens, he might have known that she would be tired and upset!

"You have noticed, of course," he went on lightly, "that we have fire-places? They are very dirty but they provide atmosphere. Almost too much atmosphere sometimes. There are no dampers and when the wind blows the wrong way—Oh, my dear child, do cry if you really feel like it."

"Cry!" indignantly. "I n—never cry."

"Well, try it for a change. I believe it is strongly recommended and—don't go away. Please."

"I had no idea I was going to be silly," said Desire after a moment, in an annoyed voice.

"It usually comes unexpectedly. Probably you are tired."

Desire wiped her eyes with business-like thoroughness.

"No. I'm not. I'm suppressed. Do you remember what you said about suppressed emotion the other day? Well, I'm like that, and it's your fault. You bring me to this beautiful home and you never, never once, allow me to thank you properly—oh, I'm not going to do it, so don't look frightened. But one feels so safe here. Benis, it's years and years since I felt just safe."

"I know. I swear every time I think of it,"

"Then you can guess a little of what it means?"

Their hands were very close upon the window-sill.

"As a psychologist—" began the professor.

"Oh—No!" murmured Desire. Their hands almost touched.

And just at that moment Aunt Caroline came in.

"Are you there, Benis?" asked Aunt Caroline unnecessarily. "I wish you would come in and take—oh, I did not mean you to come in through the window. If Olive saw you! But a Spence has no idea of dignity. Now that you are in, I wish you would take Desire up to your room. I wired Olive to prepare the west room. It is a grey and pink, so nice for Desire who is somewhat pale. The bed is very comfortable, too, and large. But, of course, if you prefer any other room you will change. Desire, my dear, it is your home, I do not forget that. I have had your bags carried up. Benis can manage his own."

If Desire were pale naturally, she was more than pale now. Her frightened eyes fluttered to her husband's face and fluttered away again. Why had she never thought of this! Sheer panic held her quiet in the straight-backed chair.

But Spence, without seeming to notice, had seen and understood her startled eyes.

"Thanks, Aunt," he said cheerfully. "Of course Desire must make her own choice. But if she takes my tip she will stay where you've put her. It's a jolly room. As for me, I'm going up to my old diggings—thought I'd told you."

"What!"

Aunt Caroline's remark was not a question. It was an explosion.

Spence dropped his bantering manner.

"My dear Aunt. I hate to disturb your arrangements with my eccentricities. But insomnia is a hard master. I must sleep in my old room. We'll consider that settled."

"Humph!" said Aunt Caroline.

Like the house, she was somewhat old fashioned.

(To be continued next week.)

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## Education Commission Report

Continued from Page 9

not only raise the level of public intelligence, but afford stimulus and direction to members of the teaching profession.

The commission also recommend that in order to encourage a longer tenure of office on the part of rural teachers a special grant of \$50 per year be paid where a teacher remains a second year and an additional grant of \$50 where she remains for three or more years.

Something entirely new in Canada is proposed in the recommendation that an experiment be made in the use of rural schools for practice purposes in the training of prospective teachers.

A further recommendation asks for a substantial increase in the staff of inspectors as soon as conditions will permit.

## Consolidated Schools

The commission have made a very careful survey of the consolidated schools in the province in regard to attendance, service rendered and the cost, and have given a number of comparisons with other provinces. In Manitoba 16 per cent. of the school districts of the province have been consolidated, the total number of consolidated schools being 106 as compared with 39 in Saskatchewan, 68 in Alberta, 16 in Ontario, seven in Quebec, four in New Brunswick and 19 in Nova Scotia. The consolidated schools, together with the transportation of pupils provided, has raised the average attendance in a marked degree. The average attendance for the ungraded schools of Manitoba is 57.7 per cent., while in the consolidated schools it is 72.7 per cent. The percentage of high school pupils has also increased and the children in the consolidated schools have remained at school much longer than in the ungraded rural schools. The consolidated schools give the country children opportunity for education, both elementary and secondary, comparable to those enjoyed by city children. The transportation cost is perhaps the most serious financial problem in connection with the consolidated schools. Half the cost of transportation is borne by the provincial treasury, leaving one-half to be borne locally. The commission has analyzed transportation costs in great detail and state that as the government is considering the advisability of reducing its share of the cost of transportation that the government might consider the advisability of fixing a maximum cost of transportation beyond which it will not assume liability for any portion. The commission expresses an opinion that an average cost for a district of 60 cents per route mile one way, per day, is a reasonable maximum and that the province's share should not exceed one-half of the cost up to 30 cents per mile.

The commission suggests that before allowing the issue of debentures for consolidated school buildings, or school buildings in other districts, a survey should be made to ascertain that the resources of the district are such as to warrant the expenditure, and that the department have power to prevent unwise expenditures.

## Municipal School Boards

Members of the commission visited the Minota Municipal School Board district, the only rural municipal school district in the province, and examined the various schools in operation, together with the data, statistics and results of the five-year period since the municipal school board came into existence. The commission speaks very highly of the results secured in the following words: "Your commission

are all of the opinion that the Minota experiment furnishes the last and strongest link in a substantial chain of evidence and that it would be in the interests of education to make the municipality the unit of administration throughout the province." They point out that the adoption of the municipal board plan does not necessarily include transportation nor supervision, but that it would secure for the schools of every municipality a more efficient business organization with machinery for introducing additional factors that might make for better schools as conditions might warrant. They recommend that steps be taken to prepare the people for the institution of municipal school boards throughout the province in the near future.

The commission recommend that areas within a municipal school board district who desire transportation be permitted to have it and bear the cost. They also recommend that rural areas in a municipality have the option of admitting a town or village to the municipal school district, as the latter now have the option of entering or remaining outside.

## Agricultural Training

Vocational training in agriculture is dealt with by the commission and quotations given from reports of authorities in other parts of the continent. It is pointed out that modern agriculture involves the use of science, not only for the increase of production, but for the improvement and protection of the quality of the product as well as in transportation and marketing and that agriculture is both an applied science and a business. The different types of agricultural schools are described as separate and distinct from what are known as agricultural colleges, and the commission comes to the conclusion that though many experiments have been made and much expense incurred to determine the best way to teach agriculture of secondary grade that no decisive results have been reached, and, therefore, in making their recommendation they base their opinion on what appears to have been the trend of recent experience. They point out that recent experiments in the teaching of agriculture to secondary pupils indicates the better method to be through agricultural departments in the secondary schools rather than through separate schools of agriculture.

The commission's report gives a brief review of the development of boys' and girls' club work in Manitoba, which it commends most highly and recommends the extension of the standard system throughout the province. Another recommendation is that the department of education should organize a systematic campaign looking to the beautifying of every school ground in the province.

The value of reference books in the school libraries is set forth in the report and recommendation made that the school libraries should be equipped with illustrated volumes or bulletins on the following subjects: 1, Our Native Birds; 2, Insect Life; 3, Our Native Weeds and Flowers; 4, Prairie Horticulture; 5, Trees and Tree Planting; 6, Beekeeping and the Life of the Bee.

Reference is made in the report to the excellent work done by public health nurses in the schools of those municipalities where they are employed and the hope is expressed that conditions in the future will permit an expansion of the service into every municipality.

Manual training and home economics are touched upon with tabular statement showing the extent to which it is now a part of the educational system of the province. The commission regrets that economic conditions made it necessary for a number of school boards to reduce or cut off the instruction in these important branches and hopes that the time is not far distant when the service can be re-established and expanded.

## Text Book Supply

On the question of providing an adequate supply of school text books, the commission makes the following recommendation: "Your commission, impressed by the evidence of vexatious delays in the organization of school work at the beginning of each term, caused by inability to secure a sufficient supply of prescribed text books, recommend that the department of education make provision for a central depository for prescribed text books from which adequate supplies may be obtained by dealers, schools, parents and pupils as they may require them."

The foregoing is a very brief summary of the findings of the education commission. It is impossible to do justice to

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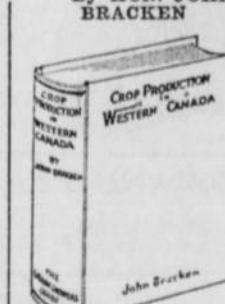
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A complete manual on all field crops common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparation to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's leading crop authority and in simple language anyone can understand. Combines the best practical experience with the latest scientific information. Written solely with the idea of enabling the average farmer to get the greatest profit from the crops he grows.

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the report or even convey an adequate idea of the exhaustive manner in which nearly all of the subjects have been covered. Any person interested in the cause of education in Manitoba will find this report of the education commission full of valuable information, gathered from many sources, all bearing upon the training of boys and girls in the schools of the province.



## The U.F.W.M. Convene

Continued from Page 10

work of the educational commission was the most important event in educational matters during the year, and the executive had made a special place on the program for an address from G. F. Chipman on the work of the commission.

At the close of the report a resolution was passed recommending that a woman member be on every trustee board. Another resolution asking for censorship of literature of a doubtful moral character was referred to the executive.

Miss Jessie McQueen, in charge of Boys' and Girls' Club work, in the Department of Extension, explained the activities of the clubs, team demonstrations and school fairs, and thanked the women for their resolution promising assistance to the school fairs, but regretted that they had seen fit to

withdraw the juniors from the Boys' and Girls' Clubs.

### Report on Legislation

Mrs. S. E. Gee presented the report on legislation. Mrs. Gee drew attention to the fact that the U.F.W.M. had made special study during the year of: The Child Welfare Act, the Divorce Act, Marriage Laws, Equal Property Rights, Succession Duties, Women on Juries, the Truth in Fabrics Law, and the Naturalization Act. The report recommended that the convention go on record again as requesting the government to amend the Child Welfare Act to include Section 72. The report gave very full explanation of the parts of the Child Welfare Act governing adoption of children, the definition of a bereaved and dependent child, and the guardianship of children. It was pointed out that in the last named subject, a step in advance had been made in equal guardianship of children in case of disagreement be-

tween parents, that the father as well as the mother must petition for the custody of the children.

Referring to the resolution passed by the 1923 convention, asking for a certificate of a clean bill of health before a marriage license could be secured, Mrs. Gee said: "Your committee, while still approving of a clean bill of health as an essential before marriage, feel that we might be taking a step in advance of general sentiment by asking that legislation to this effect be made compulsory at the present stage, and would therefore recommend that the problem be attacked from another angle, i.e., that of educating the young people to a fuller realization of the duties and responsibilities of married life, and the necessity of demanding physical fitness before entering into the marriage contract."

In dealing with property rights the report read: "For years our association has stood for equal rights for men and women, and has gone on record as approving the principle of equal property rights as between husband and wife. Your committee would recommend that we do not ask for compulsory legislation to effect this end, but that we as an association endeavor to educate our members to take advantage of existent legislation whereby a husband and wife may have their property placed in joint partnership, thus effecting equal property rights without the element of compulsion."

### Recommended for Study

The report gave a detailed explanation of Succession Duties, but no definite recommendations were made. By a resolution introduced afterwards this subject was referred to the locals for study during the coming year as Mrs. Gee was of the opinion that there was real need for some changes. Attention was drawn to the effect that women cannot sit on juries in Manitoba but that they may in Alberta.

Resolutions growing out of this report were afterwards passed by the convention. One asked the federal members to press for amendment to the Divorce Act that would make the grounds for divorce the same for women as it is for men in Western Canada where the legislation governing this matter is different than that in the other provinces. Another asked that the federal members ask that the question of personal naturalization of married women be considered at the next Imperial conference. The provincial government was asked to institute whatever legislation as was necessary to make the Juvenile Court Law effective in all judicial districts in Manitoba. At the present time it is only effective in two districts, and a case was cited of a boy of 14 being sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and the lash, by a police magistrate at Portage la Prairie last summer. Under juvenile court law it would have been impossible to have a boy of that age sentenced to confinement with adult criminals. Another resolution asked that the provincial government print in booklet form an explanation of the laws affecting women and children.

At the close of Mrs. Gee's report, Percy Paget, director of Child Welfare for Manitoba, spoke on the Adoption of Children. Mr. Paget claimed that there was at the present time no real need for further institutions for the care of children, but there was a need to find good homes for children available for adoption. There are at present between 1,200 and 1,300 children in institutions. Some of these were not available for adoption but many were. During the past year 105 applications had been made, but only 43 children actually given out for adoption as the department makes a very careful investigation of all applications.

Miss Margaret M. Speechley, of The Grain Growers' Guide, discussed the Labelling of Woolen Goods, and made the suggestion that consumers patronize the brands of goods that have proved to be good. There are, she claimed, many difficulties in getting a workable basis for the grading of fabrics.

Mrs. S. E. Gee read a short report on Cadet Training, and the resolution passed last year by the U.F.W.M. was again approved which endorsed the Boy Scout and Tuxis movement, but

## The Grain Growers' Guide

expressed the opinion that the cadet movement had military tendencies.

### Social Meeting

The evening session took the form of a get-together meeting with the ladies of Brandon. Mrs. George Jones gave the address of welcome from the Brandon women, and Mrs. E. J. Blow replied. Mrs. S. E. Clement gave an address on the Child Welfare Act, explaining the significance of the various sections. Miss Mildred McMurray, of Winnipeg, spoke on Laws Affecting Women. Miss McMurray said the day of the slogan of equal rights has nearly past, and that women should now adopt a new one, that of "equal responsibilities." She also explained the importance of having clause 72 reinstated in The Child Welfare Act. At the close of the business of the session, the women adjourned to the club room of the church, and the Brandon ladies served refreshments.

On Wednesday morning, Miss E. Thompson, director of Women's Institutes for Manitoba, gave a most interesting talk on Labor-savers in the Home, and gave the delegates many helpful suggestions as to how they might secure them at small cost. Labor-saver bulletins prepared by The Guide were bought at 10 cents by many of those present. The women adjourned to the main convention to hear the presidential addresses, but reassembled in the late afternoon to dispose of some unfinished business, and to hear an explanation of the work of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, by Miss Amy J. Roe.

The resolutions passed by the United Farm Women were brought to the main convention on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. S. M. Loree, of Carman, convener of the resolutions committee. All of the resolutions received hearty support of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

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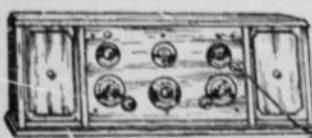
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## Manitoba Livestock Meetings

Continued from Page 4

F. W. Crawford related how he had been prevented from buying screenings at a local elevator by provisions of the feeding stuffs act, which prohibited unrestricted transportation of weed seeds. He suggested the necessity of modifying the act.

The association passed a resolution re-affirming that stand taken at the Western Canada Livestock Union in support of accreditation and other tuberculosis eradication policies.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, James Turner, Carroll; vice-president, Ed. Muir, High Bluff; directors, J. E. Crawford, Pipestone; J. R. Hume, Souris; J. Strachan, Pope; J. G. Washington, Ninga.

### West Ships 14,000 Horses

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association met, with James Burnett in the chair. J. R. Bell, provincial livestock commissioner, gave an extended report on the trip to Chicago, Toronto and Ottawa, with the Manitoba exhibit that so covered itself with glory. Breeders were loud in their praise of Mr. Bell's management of the exhibit, courtesies shown by Joseph Lemon, at whose Winnipeg stable the exhibit was assembled, and of the excellent service of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

R. E. Wilson, of the Dominion Livestock Branch, presented an interesting address on present conditions in the horse industry, stating that 14,000 horses had been sold in the East in 1924, and that the prairie provinces were rapidly crowding Ontario out of the maritime market. Only six stallions had been routed in Ontario last year under the government assistance policy, whereas the number of clubs in the West had been increased by 40 per cent.

Mr. Wilson urged that organization of stallion clubs be completed as rapidly as possible, for there is every indication that there will again be an acute shortage of good stallions before spring. Last year it was hardly possible to get a good stallion in Saskatchewan at the close of the hiring season, so great was the demand.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, James Burnett, Napanca; vice-president, Isaac Cormack, Kenton; directors, D. Binnie, Rosser; Wm. Ramsay, Lauder; W. Jackson, Alexander; J. W. Reid, Brandon.

## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

Crows Nest Pass agreement, seed grain rates and other matters affecting the welfare of the farmers. It referred to the establishment of a Research Department of the council under the direction of A. E. Darby, "for the purpose of making a systematic study of economic problems and placing accurate information on public questions before the members of the farmers' organizations in a form in which it can be readily understood."

The report also dealt with the conference in Winnipeg on December 17 and 18, between representatives of the farmers' organizations and mortgage companies, details of which were published in The Guide of December 24.

J. L. Brown, M.P., on the conclusion of Mr. Ward's report, moved that the greetings of the convention be sent to the veterans of the movement, J. W. Scallion and R. McKenzie. The resolution was carried with applause.

The resolutions committee put before the convention three resolutions regarding membership fees, for the purpose of promoting a discussion on membership. One proposal was that members of the wheat pool who wanted to join the U.F.M. be allowed to authorize the pool to deduct the annual fee from the proceeds of his wheat and pay to the Central office. A second proposal was that the annual fee be \$5.00, and a third that a family fee of \$4.00 be charged. The resolutions committee suggested that the fee be unchanged.

J. H. Martinsen moved that the single membership fee be as at present, and that a family fee of \$4.00 be also

established. That the fee be left as at present, and that locals be encouraged to raise money by other means, was urged by a number of delegates. The secretary of the Buttrum local, which received commendatory mention in the report of Secretary McKenzie, stated that they charged \$1.25 a year, just enough to pay district and Central dues and raised the money for the requirements of the local by co-operative enterprises.

W. R. Wood maintained there was a certain amount of danger in each local setting its own fee; it was getting away from the constitution. The secret of membership was to go right out after it. The fee could not be changed for this year; all that could be done was to bring in a notice of motion for the next convention. To succeed this year it was necessary to go after membership; the family membership fee should be made a notice of motion.

It wasn't altogether a matter of fees, declared another delegate; it was more a question of getting an interest worked up in the U.F.M. The association should have some definite inducement to offer both young and old.

Secretary D. G. McKenzie moved that the convention instruct the board of directors to endeavor to work out a feasible plan for family membership. Mr. Martinsen withdrew his motion and that of Mr. McKenzie was carried.

### Evening

The third session of the first day was a joint meeting of the U.F.M. and Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Associations, with J. D. McGregor, president of the provincial exhibition in the chair, the speakers being Dean W. C. McKilligan, G. B. Rothwell, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Premier Bracken.

In opening the meeting, Mr. McGregor dwelt upon the importance of the livestock industry to Western Canada, and declared that he could see no cause for pessimism in the cattle trade. In his opinion the day of cheap cattle was gone, and the future would bring better conditions for the farmer who gave proper place to livestock on his farm. The country could produce lots of good cattle, and cheaper than in the United States. The prosperous farmer will be the one who keeps more livestock and better livestock.

In introducing Dean McKilligan, he said, the people of the province were to be congratulated on getting so good a man for the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Dean McKilligan stated that his great objective was to gain the goodwill of the farmers for the college, and he proposed to deal with some criticisms. It had been said that the college cost too much, and that it educated away from and not toward the farm.

With regard to the buildings, it was useless, he said, to raise the old question of cost. That was something of the past and those connected with the institution had now to make the best use possible of it. They had nothing to do with the cost. He was prepared to defend the present controllable cost of the college, as being the lowest possible for the service rendered.

The second criticism was also unfair. Of the graduates of the college 89 per cent. were engaged in agriculture—40 per cent. on farms, and 49 per cent. in agricultural professions, only 6 per cent. of the graduates drifted into other professions.

More drifted directly from the farms into other work than drifted from the college. These who engaged in the professions were performing useful work for the agricultural community. The college actually created enthusiasm for the farm; it was not the agricultural education that caused students to drift away from the farms, but the economic conditions which were not as favorable as in the cities.

Valuable work was being done by the college, Dean McKilligan maintained, in connection with wheat rust, forage crops, crop rotations, soils, horticulture and the beautifying of the farm home, fruit growing, poultry, and better livestock. He went into these subjects in some detail, and also into the general and personal services rendered by the college.

G. B. Rothwell spoke on the market

overseas for Canadian cattle. He related experiments that had been made to find out what kind of cattle were required. It had been found that cattle from the West lost about 8 per cent. in weight, while from the East, the loss was about 3 per cent. The overall cost of shipment from Southern Alberta was about \$43.14; from Ontario points about \$30, the average for shipments from all over the Dominion being about \$41. There was a market overseas for Canadian cattle, but it was a market that it was necessary to cultivate.

Premier Bracken, who was greeted with great applause, referred to the broadening platform of the U.F.M., and the additional public responsibilities it had assumed. He endorsed the defence of the agricultural college made by Dean McKilligan, and pointed out that the interest and upkeep were equal to the total expense of the services of the institution.

He wished, he said to deal particularly with the history and development of livestock industry in Manitoba. This province has today the best foundation for livestock business, and what was needed was markets and efficient marketing organizations.

Three years ago, he said, the field crops of Manitoba were valued at \$98,000,000. Last year they were worth \$60,000,000, and this year \$135,000,000, but in parts of the province the crop was a failure, and it would be necessary to give relief to the farmers in those parts. The value of the dairy products this year was greater than at any time in the history of the province, and the province was now a large exporter instead of an importer of butter.

Turning to political and economical matters Premier Bracken referred to railway rates, the controversy over Norman Dam, the control of provincial natural resources, and in administrative matters the primary school problem, and the finances of the province. He gave the present status of the Crows Nest Pass agreement, and said that if the decision of the Supreme Court was unfavorable, it would be necessary to go to the Dominion parliament for redress, and it would be an uphill fight. It was necessary also to educate the people of the East to an understanding of the West's case in connection with the Crows Nest Pass agreement. In describing briefly his trip over the Hudson Bay Railway last year, Premier Bracken referred to the enormous water powers of the Nelson River—2,900,000 horsepower, a standing challenge to engineering science. The forestry and mineral resources of Northern Manitoba, he said, were very great, and the soil at least was good for agriculture.

With regard to primary rural schools, Premier Bracken stated that from the summer this year all children had been provided for in those districts where local conditions had compelled the closing of schools.

Dealing with the Liquor Commission, he pointed out that in the first year of its operations, they had paid in excise, etc., to the Dominion government, \$1,500,000, and had made as profits for the province, one million and a third. The Dominion government not only got more than the provincial government out of the Liquor Commission, but got more than the province received in Dominion subsidy in lieu of the natural resources.

He referred to the resignation of Hon. F. M. Black, and expressed appreciation of his services as provincial treasurer. With regard to the finances of the province, he stated that the government had gradually brought expenditure nearer to revenue. In 1921, expenditure was \$10,400,000, in 1922, \$11,000,000, in 1923, \$10,600,000, and in 1924, \$10,400,000. Deducting interest charges and Mothers Allowance, expenditure for 1924 was less than \$5,900,000, as against nearly \$7,000,000 in the year when he took office. At that time the province was going behind at the rate of \$1,800,000 a year; they had now caught up. They were not out of the wood but they had started to pay their debts, and to pay into a sinking fund. They were keeping open rural schools and they were financing agricultural work previously financed by the Dominion government. They hoped to close this year without a deficit.



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### Thursday Sessions

Consideration of resolutions followed nominations for president at the first sitting on Thursday. A resolution from Springhill local asking for a vigorous land settlement of lands that had reverted to the provincial government, was carried. The early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was asked for in another resolution which carried without discussion.

Dissatisfaction with the grading of grain was voiced by Dauphin district, which asked for a special enquiry into the system. It was pointed out that a Royal Commission had been enquiring

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into the whole grain business and had yet to report. Secretary McKenzie stated that grading this year was a difficult matter, owing to climatic conditions affecting the crop, and that many elevators had lost considerably on their country grading. J. Robinson, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, was invited to say a few words on the subject. The board, he said, had received numerous complaints about grading. He went into the question of grading generally, and stated that inspection was carried out as fairly as humanly possible. As a matter of fact the board had received protests from Great Britain against the standard samples and the general grading. The British buyers were complaining that they were receiving over-graded grain, while the farmers of Canada were complaining that they were receiving under grade. Before the convention asked for changes in the grading system, they should clearly realize that the reputation of Canadian grain in Europe was based upon Canada's grading system.

In reply to a question as to how American No. 1 compared with Canadian No. 1, Mr. Robinson said that he had discussed that with inspectors, and one said that this year American No. 1 was about equal to a Canadian No. 3, while another said it was a poor No. 2. This difference in grade, Mr. Robinson believed, accounted for the spread between American and Canadian prices this year.

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commis-

sion, Mr. Robinson said, had reported at the end of last year, and the report would come before parliament. After a lengthy discussion the convention referred the resolution to the board of directors.

The following were nominated for president: J. M. Allan, R. F. Chapman, R. Coulter, D. G. McKenzie, R. Morgan, A. J. M. Poole, Ben Richardson, C. S. Stevenson, M. J. Tidsbury, W. G. Weir, Peter Wright. A. J. M. Poole and Ben Richardson, allowed their names to stand; the rest withdrew.

While the votes were being counted the convention discussed a resolution from Harlington local, asking for revision of the Canada Grain Act to provide for a new system of grading. The resolution was tabled. A resolution calling for restoration of the Crows Nest Pass Agreement was adopted without discussion. Killarney local put forward a resolution asking for a co-operative marketing branch of the provincial department of agricultural. The local failed to come to the support of the resolution and on the motion of J. L. Brown, it was referred to the executive.

The scrutineers announced that A. J. M. Poole was elected president. Out of 297 registered delegates, 253 votes were cast. Mr. Poole thanked the convention for the confidence reposed in him.

S. S. Sears conveyed greetings to the convention from the United Farmers of Alberta. He referred to the discussion on grading, and stated that in his

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opinion there was need for revision of the grading system. He told of the efforts of the U.F.A. to extend the method of co-operative marketing to all farm products and urged the U.F.M. to go and do likewise.

### Afternoon

Addressing the convention on the Wheat Pool, C. H. Burnell, president of the pool, opened by saying that he could not tell them how much they were going to get for their wheat, but he thought an interim payment would be made before seeding.

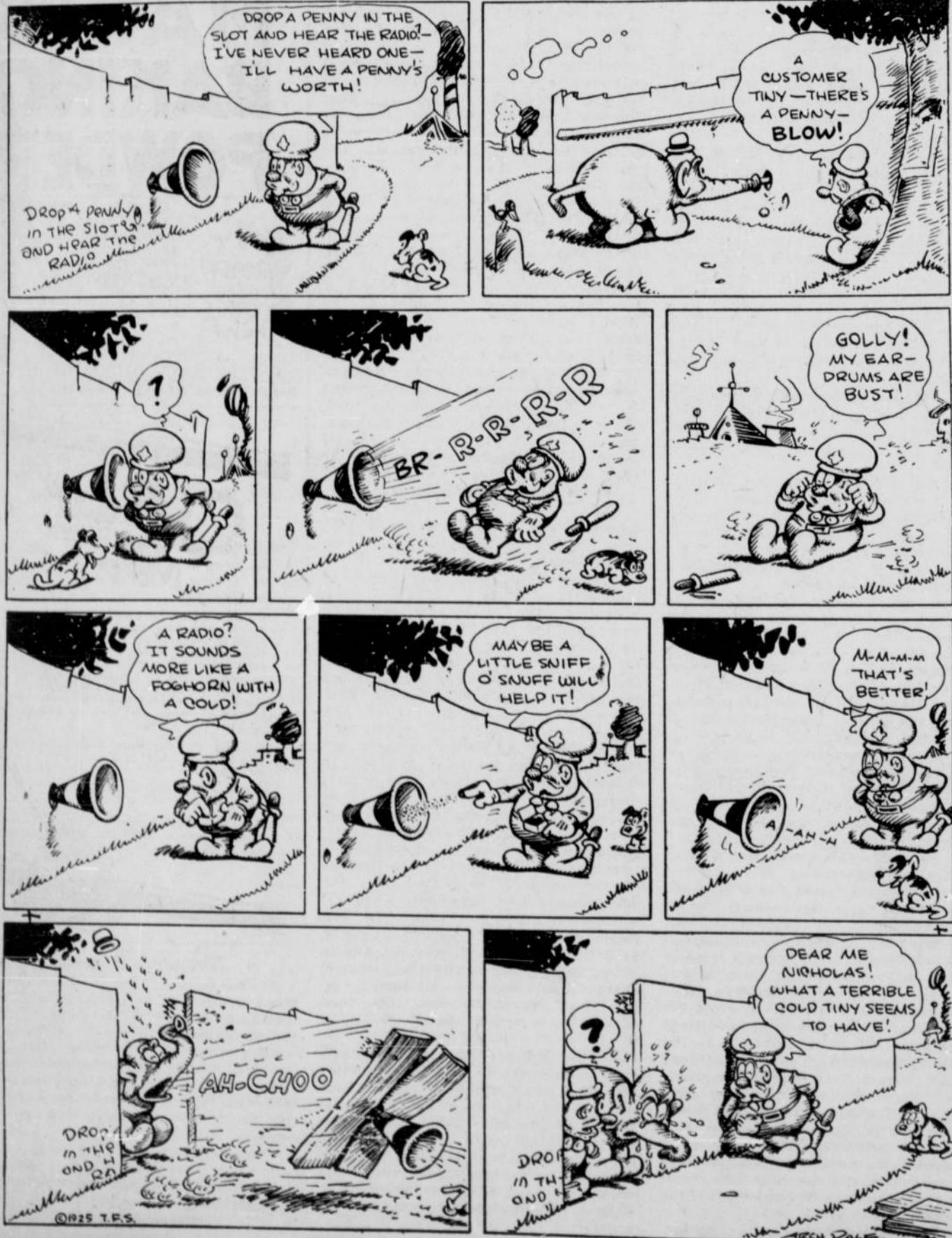
The farmers, Mr. Burnell said, had always wanted a purely co-operative system of marketing; that was the explanation of the support given the pools. The farmer would not be satisfied until he had completed the task of establishing co-operative systems.

He reviewed, in brief, the history of the pools, and stated that the basis of the pool was the contract. He asked

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### THE DOO DADS

Practical jokes are very funny—when the joke is on the other fellow. Much depends on whether you get the first or the last laugh. Nicky Nutt, the Doo Dad, and Tiny, his pet elephant, learned a lesson about jokes from Flannelfeet, the policeman. Nicky cut a hole in a board fence where he knew the Cop had to pass when he walked his beat. He poked a loud speaker from an old radio into the hole, the large end out in the street where Flannelfeet could not fail to see it, the small end inside the yard. Beside the large end of the loud speaker Nicky painted on the fence this invitation: "Drop a penny in the slot and hear the radio." Then Nicky and Tiny hid behind the fence and waited for the policeman, who, they knew, would come along soon. He did, and of course, he stopped to look at the big horn and read the words. "I've never heard one of these things," he said to himself. "I'll just listen in a penny's worth." So Flannelfeet dropped his penny into the slot and waited in front of the big horn. Tiny, with the end of his trunk in the small end of the horn, was waiting on the other side of the fence. "Blow, Tiny—blow hard," whispered Nicky when the penny dropped inside. Tiny blew an awful blast through the horn, and an elephant can blow harder than any bellows when he tries. The poor policeman was almost blown off his feet, and the roar made his head ache. "My golly!" he exclaimed. "My eardrums must be busted." He held his hands over his aching ears and stood away from the horn, thinking. He suspected that something was wrong. Nicky was so tickled that he snickered, and Flannelfeet heard him. "Doesn't sound as I thought a radio would sound," said the policeman to himself. "Sounds more like a fog horn with a sore throat. Maybe I could cure it." He took a box of snuff from his pocket and threw a handful into the horn. It happened that just at that instant Tiny was drawing a deep breath—you know elephants breathe through their trunks—and the snuff went right up into his nose. And, of course, you know what happened next. Always, when one gets snuff, or pepper, or anything of the kind in his nose, he sneezes hard and loud. Tiny sneezed, a regular, full-sized elephant sneeze. He sneezed so hard that he blew two great boards right off the fence, and knocked the radio horn clear into the gutter. And there stood Tiny and Nicky, looking and feeling very foolish at the way Flannelfeet had turned the joke on them. They could not think of a word to say. The policeman leaned up against the fence and looked at them and laughed, and laughed, and laughed. "Dear me, dear me!" exclaimed the Cop when he could stop laughing and control his voice. "What a bad cold poor Tiny seems to have. I wouldn't neglect that, Nicky, if I were you. I'd go see a doctor at once. Or, maybe, I'd try giving him something for it. I've heard that snuff is very good for a cold in the head." And as Tiny and Nicky sneezed away they heard the policeman laughing again as he marched away down the street.



## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 22

for a show of hands of those in the convention who were in the pool. The great majority of the convention were evidently members. Returning to the contract, he stated, that it was for the protection of those who were loyal to the pool. The membership of the pools was: Manitoba, 9,224; Saskatchewan, 51,318; Alberta, 30,749; a total of 91,291. The organization of the Manitoba Pool, in locals and the Central office, was explained by Mr. Burnell in some detail. From the locals, he said, it was proposed to get information on crop conditions and they would also report any alleged violation of contracts and generally protect locally the interest of pool members. The pools, he said, had leased two terminal elevators, one at Fort William and one at Port Arthur, and they were being used as mixing houses and had proved a profitable investment.

Mr. Burnell explained the central selling agency created by the three provincial pools. The provincial pools, he said, gathered the wheat and transferred it to the Central Selling Agency, which sold the wheat and made returns to each pool. Speaking generally, he said, the policy of the selling agency was orderly marketing—the pool sold on high markets and held when prices were low.

The shortage of the world crop, Mr. Burnell contended, was not alone the cause of the present high prices. The pool, because of the volume it controls, was an important factor.

The pools, he said, should also control the elevators, and thus extend the control of the farmers over the marketing of their wheat. The pool principle should also be extended, and they had drawn up a contract for a coarse grains pool in Manitoba. This pool will be started when they get 5,000 signatures. There was a clause in this contract for the deduction of 50 cents a year for an official organ of the pools to go to every member and through which the required educational work would be conducted.

No elected official of any of the pools, Mr. Burnell said, was getting a salary in excess of the indemnity received by the federal members of parliament. For expert grain men the pool had necessarily to compete with the private grain firms and offer salaries that would get them the right kind of men. The pool was issuing a paper in which the U.G.G. Cattle Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, and the Egg Pool had each taken a page, and he hoped the U.F.M. would also come in with them.

In reply to a question as to whether a man who has under crop say three quarter sections, and who has signed a contract for one quarter only, was compelled to market through the pool the wheat grown on the other two quarters, F. W. Ransom, secretary of the pool, stated that in signing the contract the signer agreed to deliver all his wheat to the pool except what was required for feed and seed. It was the wheat grown and not the land that was covered by the contract.

In reply to other questions, Mr. Mahoney described the position of the pool with regard to shippers through elevators, and also gave some advice on procedure when farmers were not satisfied with the grade they got.

Following the questions a resolution approving the formation of a coarse grains pool for the marketing of oats, barley, flax and rye crops, beginning with 1925, and pledging assistance to secure members and also to double the membership of the wheat pool was introduced.

Supporting the resolution, F. W. Ransom, secretary of the pool, told of the plan of organization, and campaign for signatures. There was in this campaign, he said, a great opportunity for the pool and the U.F.M. to work hand in hand. The resolution was carried.

In a few brief remarks T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for the pool, assured the delegates that there was nothing in the duties of the board of directors of the pool that was beyond the capacity of the men who had been elected and that the members of the pool were to be complimented on the choice they had made.

### The Cattle Pool

At the first the co-operative shipping of livestock was ridiculed, declared C. Rice Jones, vice-president of the U.G.G. in an address on the U.G.G. Cattle Pool. The ridicule had, however, been lived down, and they had developed a co-operative marketing system. In the old system the cattle frequently passed through many hands between producer and consumer, and the livestock department of the U.G.G. had set out to find a way of marketing through which the producer would secure for himself the profits that were going to these middlemen. Their efforts resulted in the formation of the U.G.G. Cattle Pool. By this system they got the most obtainable for the producer by grading to meet the demands of the markets and by controlling the movement of cattle on the market. The pool system gave orderly and efficient marketing. It was not suggested that the system raised the price, but it did undoubtedly get a better price for the producer by saving costs of marketing. The U.G.G. Cattle Pool, Mr. Rice-Jones said, had the best selling organization on the cattle market. They got information from every market, and were in a position to place cattle where the best price could be obtained, and obtained for the producer. For further development the pool must have volume. All the profits are distributed among the members of the pool. If the pool went out after more business it would mean spending profits that now go to the members. If they could get greater support without additional expense it would mean more profits to be distributed.

Thirty-five names were put in nomination for vice-president. Only two of the nominated consented to stand—W. G. Weir and Ben Richardson. Mr. Weir was elected and acknowledged the honor of his election in a few suitable words.

Mr. Rice-Jones answered a few questions relative to the cattle pool, after which A. McKay, manager of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., spoke on the development of co-operative dairying in the province. He laid great emphasis on the necessity of careful grading, and stated that two essentials to success in co-operative marketing were quantity and quality. They had exported during last year six car loads of butter to Great Britain, and had received very complimentary reports on the shipment. For the purpose of securing uniformity in the product, butter should be made in large factories and not in a number of small establishments.

The grading of cream, Mr. McKay, explained, was entirely under the provincial government, and it had been of great benefit to the industry, and producers should do their best to ship nothing but the best of cream.

In reply to a question Mr. McKay stated that the inferior grades of butter were mostly sold locally; they would not keep in shipment to distant markets.

A resolution from the Springfield District, protesting against the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries entering into competition with the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, in Winnipeg, and urging that "cream shippers use their influence to have this condition removed," was carried.

The afternoon meeting concluded with further discussion of the cattle pool and hog grading.

### Evening

There had been many efforts made during the ages to get nations together to make peace secure, declared Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, who spoke to the convention on The March Toward Peace, but they proceeded along different lines to that followed in the formation of the League of Nations. The people of Canada, she said, were handicapped in learning of the activities of the league by the kind of news, which in the main was intended for consumption in the United States where there was much objection to the league. In recounting the history of the league, she gave great credit to Woodrow Wilson, who had been responsible for having the covenant of the league included in the Peace Treaty. The covenant was thus made a part of the treaty, and the nations which stood for the rigid main-

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Tenancy of the treaty had perforce to support the league.

Between the nations of Europe, said Mrs. McWilliams, there had never been any lasting friendship. Intermittent war was the history of Europe. They set out in the League of Nations to promote friendship, and they did it by agreeing to arbitration, conciliation and judicial consideration of disputes, instead of going straight to war. The covenant of the league provides for penalties, social, political and economic, against the nation which went to war contrary to the agreement in the covenant.

It was also provided that all international treaties be registered with the league, thus doing away with secret treaties.

By means of a chart she explained the organization of the League of Nations, and the relations of its parts, including the Labor office and the International Court of Justice. There were now, she said, 55 member nations of the league. Those outside included Russia, Germany and the United States, and she believed that the latter two states were on their way to becoming members.

Dealing with the Geneva Protocol, adopted at the last meeting of the assembly, Mrs. McWilliams described its relation to the covenant of the League of Nations, and the changes it proposed in the covenant. It modified the covenant on a step further, it not only provided for submission of all international disputes to an appropriate tribunal, but it bound the nations to accept the decision of the tribunal.



The nation which refused to abide by the decision of the tribunal became an aggressor nation, subject to penalties to be imposed by the other nations. It also provided for a disarmament conference to be held next June.

The distinguishing characteristic of the protocol was its provision for arbitrating every conceivable form of international disputes, and for a combination of the nations against an aggressor nation. It gave security and because of it, France had immediately ratified the protocol.

Mrs. McWilliams briefly described the work of the league in restoring normal conditions in Austria and Hungary, in caring for the Greek refugees, and in numerous other matters of international import. The league had carried the world far in the direction of making peace secure during the five years that had passed since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

The second speaker of the evening was R. A. Hoey, M.P., who spoke on The Challenge of the Present Crisis. What was needed at this time, said Mr. Hoey, was constructive thinking to meet the prevailing discontent. The convention itself spoke of the innate strength of the farmers' movement, its capacity to meet courageously most distressing circumstances. It was said that the farmers' organizations had not brought prosperity to their members. If that were so during 25 years what had to be said about the political parties during the long years they had managed things?

Continued on Page 26

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## POULTRY

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## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 23

But if it were assumed, continued Mr. Hoey, that things were worse, did that prove that the agrarian organizations had failed? He thought not, and he drew from the long history of British Labor to show how gradually such movements advanced. Nobody, he said, would assert the British Labor movement had failed because it had not made greater progress, nor had the farmers' organizations failed just because they had not ushered in the millennium. The adverse forces operating during the last ten years had to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Hoey gave the figures of debt and debt charges left by the war, and claimed that the real wonder was that the country was as well off as it was. The farmers' movement had shown its vitality by overturning three provincial governments, and in sending to Ottawa the second largest group in the House of Commons. They had also made remarkable progress in the improvement of the quality of farm produce, and in the development of co-operative enterprises. The movement had also lifted the farmer himself; it had given him a self respect that was noticeably absent a quarter of a century ago. The farmers today were speaking for themselves; twenty-five years ago they got men to speak for them who posed as the friends of democracy. Never again will the Canadian farmer agree to be the pack-horse of Canadian civilization, declared Mr. Hoey, amid applause. And when, he continued, the farmers returned 64 men and one woman to Ottawa, they made the greatest contribution to political progress and purity in the history of the country.

Dealing with party policies, Mr. Hoey said that Mr. Meighen had an Alice in Wonderland policy. Protection to him was a panacea; he thought the Canadian people were not taxed enough. In Canada the industrial plant was enough to supply 20,000,000 of people, and Mr. Meighen put forward a policy to build it bigger by taxing the people.

For three years, Mr. Hoey continued, he had been trying to find out what was the policy of Mr. King and the government. He had failed, but he had noticed that the government responded to whatever pressure was put on it, even from the Progressive party. In Canada, said Mr. Hoey, we have a Conservative party which is not conservative, a Liberal party which is not liberal, and a Progressive party, the members of which are not equally progressive. Mr. King had a simple remedy for present conditions; all would be well if the Progressives would only walk into the Liberal parlor.

Today the basis of Confederation was being questioned because of the lack of any constructive, just national policy. The West should present a united front in a democratic organization which would include the urban centres. The West had much in common with the maritime provinces, and the time was coming when these eastern and western provinces would not remain in Confederation to be dominated by mid-eastern big interests.

Why did eastern interests never oppose the Hudson Bay Railway, until it was nearly finished? asked Mr. Hoey. Because it was profitable to them to support it while the building of it meant a demand for steel, cement, machinery, etc. They opposed it when it threatened to become a menace to established trade routes.

What was needed was a national policy which would take into consideration the legitimate needs of each section of the country. If Confederation cannot be maintained on that basis he could see no reason for maintaining it. Why should they seek to maintain Confederation on a basis of injustice and inequity? He wanted the people of the West to stand together, and with the other sections of the country stand for a national policy that was fair to all parts of the country.

Referring to the U.F.M., he suggested that a week should be set aside during the year. A U.F.M. week in which every member would get out and do all he or she could do to promote the interests of the organization.

### Friday Sessions

The convention plunged into consideration of resolutions at the first sitting of the last day of the convention. Shoal Lake local fathered a resolution urging suspension of the Dominion costal shipping laws, when Canadian shipping rates on the great lakes were in excess of competitive rates. The resolution was adopted.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, reported on the work and recommendations of the provincial education commission. A synopsis of the report of the commission appears on another page of this issue of The Guide.

Discussion on political organization followed the introduction of the following resolution from the Board of Directors:

#### Political Organization

"Whereas we believe that the growth and perpetuity of the Progressive movement is essential to the welfare and successful development of our country, and,

"Whereas, the re-organizing of our federal political committee is now imminent;

"Therefore be it resolved that the manner of its re-appointment shall be as follows:

"1. Five members chosen by the board of the United Farmers of Manitoba;

"2. Two members chosen by the federal members elect;

"3. One member chosen by each federal constituency committee;

"4. As soon as organized in support of Progressive measures, urban constituencies to be given equal representation;

"The committee thus elected, to organize itself and shall be responsible for promoting the Progressive movement by

"1. Stimulating public opinion in support of Progressive legislation.

"2. Arranging for the gathering of all necessary funds.

"3. In co-operation with federal constituency committees organize and direct the election campaign.

"And, further, this committee shall have authority to co-operate, when deemed advisable with similar bodies in the other provinces in calling a federal convention."

Speaking in support of the resolution, D. G. McKenzie emphasised the necessity of efficient organization of the Progressive forces. It was imperative, to secure justice for the West, to have the political machinery in proper working order, and some organization should be set up to relieve the Central office of the U.F.M. of a work which it was not in a position to carry on.

That any change in the political organization should be first discussed in the locals, was the contention of a delegate from Springfield local. There was a danger, he said, of getting too much top in the organization. The existing organization was from the locals up; the resolution would upset that kind of machinery.

W. R. Wood supported the resolution. As a general proposition he believed in beginning with the locals, but time was an important factor, and the situation was such now that it was imperative to get a united western front at Ottawa.

The discussion was adjourned to the afternoon to allow a vote to be taken on the place for next year's convention. Secretary McKenzie laid before the convention invitations from the mayors of Brandon and Winnipeg.

### Afternoon

The voting for the place of the next convention resulted in favor of Brandon, the figures being: For Brandon, 140; for Winnipeg, 93.

Debate on the political organization resolution followed announcement of the vote. A delegate from Swan River stated that his local would not support the resolution; they wanted to be free to take such action politically as they thought fit. R. F. Chapman, also opposed the resolution. They had, in Souris, he said, a federal constituency organization, which was an incorporated body. The resolution seemed to override such a body. He thought the resolution should be referred to the locals. If an election was in sight they

should start now, the constituency organizations.

Clifford Barclay, M.L.A., moved in amendment that clause 4, in first part of the resolution, and the last paragraph be eliminated, and clauses added providing for co-operation with other rural organizations in calling a federal convention, and with any organization having as its basis the same fundamental principles as the U.F.M.

W. R. Wood contended the resolution contained nothing new and was consistent with the policy and practice of the U.F.M.

A. Dodds, Boissevain, said they had two policies before them, the group idea of the U.F.A., and the straight political party idea, adopted recently by the U.F.O. There was a third, a synthesis of these two, the heart of which was control by the men on the soil. They must not give up the control and supremacy of the local; they must keep close to the man on the land. Any movement that took control out of the locals was headed in a wrong direction.

The resolution, declared D. G. McKenzie, did not take control out of the locals; it did not disturb that democratic character of the organization. With regard to urban communities, he contended that they should not refuse to co-operate with them; they had no right to say to them we will take your votes but will not give you representation in our political organization.

T. W. Bird, M.P., stated that in Swan River, they had a political organization independent of the U.F.M. What would be the relationship between the two organizations.

D. G. McKenzie, in reply, said there would be no change; the relationship would be just what it is now. The constituencies would be as free as they are now to organize as they choose; all the resolution proposed was a policy of co-ordination.

The Barclay amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. W. R. Wood moved that a clause be added that the personnel of the proposed committee be elected yearly by the respective local bodies. Thus amended the resolution was carried unanimously.

A resolution asking for the incorporation in legislation of the parliamentary committee's recommendations with regard to revaluation of the livestock of soldier settlers and other relief, and a revaluation of their land was passed.

The principle of hog grading was approved in a resolution which also asked for protection of Canadian bacon products in British markets, and the establishment of grading on rail as soon as possible. After some debate the resolution was referred to the board.

The convention, by unanimous vote, endorsed the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in protesting against the increases of the tariff provided for in the treaty of reciprocity with Australia.

A resolution opposing government control over the construction and maintenance of highways, was referred to the board, as also was one for reduction of automobile license fees, and an additional tax on gasoline.

The Arborg and adjacent locals asked for the appointment of a committee of five by the convention to investigate the feasibility of organizing a co-operative agency for selling hay: the convention agreed.

Opposition to any change in the car distribution clauses of the Canada Grain Act was expressed in a resolution passed unanimously and without discussion.

Other resolutions passed at this sitting were: That kerosene be placed on the free list in the tariff; that the tariff be reduced in preference to reduction of the sales tax; that the U.F.M. oppose any ruling to prevent oil being unloaded from tank cars into drums or tanks; that every effort be made to have ocean rates on cattle reduced; that the Dominion government be commended for its research in connection with bovine tuberculosis; that a protest be registered with the provincial government against paid anti-wheat pool advertising over the government radio plant; that the board of directors give special attention to the question of wheat grading during this year; that

the board work out plans for a U.F.M. week; that the U.F.M. form a committee to investigate the co-operative marketing of livestock.

### Evening

"Resolved that the United Farmers of Manitoba approve of the endeavors of the League of Nations to make such improvements in the covenant of the league as will make it an effective instrument for the prevention of war by conciliation and arbitration in cases of dispute, security against aggression, and mutual disarmament, and urge our representatives in parliament to do everything in their power to secure the ratification of the Geneva agreement."

This resolution, moved by W. R. Wood and seconded by Peter Wright, was carried unanimously at the opening of the last sitting of the convention.

Following this resolution, Professor C. R. Hopper, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, addressed the convention on the value of an agricultural education. Farming, said Mr. Hopper, was the most important business of the country and one of the most difficult. It was as difficult as any profession, and in such professions as banking, law, medicine, etc., great stress is laid upon education and special training. But the general attitude of farmers was that for law, banking, teaching, etc., a good education was necessary, but for the boy who was going to farm, a common school education was all that was necessary. He went over the schedule of studies of a student in the college and pointed out how the student took a short cut to a knowledge of farming practice that the untrained farmer gained by long and painful experience.

### Rural Credits

Factors in Agricultural Credits was the title of an address by A. E. Darby, of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was undoubtedly true, said Mr. Darby, that many farmers were insolvent. A moratorium had been proposed, but he said, a moratorium would destroy credit and put the farmer in a still worse condition. An amendment could be made to the Bankruptcy Act, to enable the farmer to get necessary relief and make arrangements with his creditors.

A funding scheme had been sought for to meet the case of the farmers who were solvent but heavily involved, but so far without success, but a partial solution, at least, could be found in an extension of the time for repayment of money loaned by mortgage companies.

The present banking system, Mr. Darby said, was adapted to commercial business, not to farming. It was possible to alter the banking system, but the real solution, he thought lay in the direction of co-operative banking, although he did not think the time opportune for embarking on such an enterprise. The farmer could be helped by reduced transportation costs and reduced production costs.

D. G. McKenzie moved a resolution that the convention endorse the action of the Council of Agriculture in pressing for legislation on the recommendation of the parliamentary committee for changes in the Bankruptcy Act, to make the act useful to farmers. The resolution passed unanimously.

### R. Forke, M.P.

At the request of the chairman, R. Forke, M.P., addressed the convention. He was, he said, greatly indebted to the U.F.M. If it had not been for the U.F.M. he would still have been an unknown farmer. He was glad the convention had passed the resolution regarding political action, but he wanted to say that the political movement of the farmers had its roots deep in the soil. He had always been in favor of widening out. There was no danger as long as the political movement remained in the hands of the people and they had constituency autonomy. He wanted all the assistance that could be got to put the principles of the movement into practice. The movement should be wide enough to embrace all sections of the people and everyone who would support the principles of the movement. The main strength of the movement, however, would be agricultural.

The convention closed with the usual vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the work and the entertainment of the convention.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 9, 1925.

**WHEAT**—With comparatively narrow fluctuation the wheat market has advanced about 3c during the week. Export sales are reported very light, but some wheat in favorable positions in the East was sold and also some small lots of flour to go to Russia. There has been considerable liquidation of wheat by holders of the May future, but in face of this no weak tendency has been displayed in these markets. The situation with regard to the apparent world's shortage is unchanged, one of the leading grain men in the U. S. claiming that the supply is 50 to 100 millions below minimum requirements. Argentine and Australia are now busy supplying Europe's needs, and British buyers are neglecting American markets. They claim they are buying cheaper elsewhere. Cash markets have been very dull but strong. The offerings have been extremely light, but demand is only for odd ears of each grade.

**OATS**—Market has borrowed strength from other grains. The price of wheat has induced speculative buying. Without this oats might have worked lower as stocks are heavy, offerings fair, and demand poor.

**BARLEY**—Still in fair demand and anything available easily disposed of. Export business still in fair volume, but on an all-rail basis now. Prices fluctuating with wheat and little feature to the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES										Week Ago	Year Ago
Jan. 5, to Jan. 10, 1925	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Wheat—											
May 184½	187½	188½	186½	188½	189	187½	102½				
July 181	184½	185½	184½	185½	186	184½	103½				
Oats—											
May 67½	68½	68½	68½	69	69	69	43				
July 68½	69½	69½	69½	69½	70	70					
Barley—											
May 93½	94½	95½	94½	95	95½	95½	63½				
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	60½				
Flax—											
May 267½	271½	270	269½	270½	272	272	219½				
July 269½	272	273	271	271½	273½	274½	220				
Rye—											
May 145	148½	150	149½	151½	152½	147½	71½				
July 145	148½	150½	...	151½	152	148½	73				

CASH WHEAT										Week Ago	Year Ago
Jan.	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1 N.	182½	186½	187½	186½	188½	189	186½	97½			
2 N.	175	179½	180	179	181	182	177	94½			
3 N.	170½	174½	175	174	176	177	174	89			
4.	162½	165½	166	165½	167	167½	165	84			
5.	153	157½	158	157	161	161½	157	76			
6.	142	146	148	146	149	150	145	73			
Feed	122½	126½	128	126½	130	131	125	71			

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed Friday, January 9, as follows: March, 1½ higher at 13s 7½d; May, unchanged at 13s 5½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 2½c higher at \$4.78½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.96½; May, \$1.93.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.73½ to \$2.10½; No. 1 northern, \$1.72½ to \$1.76½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.71½ to \$2.07½; No. 2 northern \$1.70½ to \$1.73½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.68½ to \$2.04½; No. 3 northern, \$1.67½ to \$1.71½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.75½ to \$1.97½; No. 1 hard, \$1.73½ to \$1.84½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.71½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 hard, \$1.70½ to \$1.72½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.81 to \$1.91; No. 1 durum, \$1.71 to \$1.78; No. 2 amber, \$1.78 to \$1.89; No. 2 durum, \$1.70 to \$1.76; No. 3 amber, \$1.73 to \$1.86; No. 3 durum, \$1.68 to \$1.74. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.20½ to \$1.22½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.14½ to \$1.17½; No. 5 yellow, \$1.06½ to \$1.09½; No. 6 yellow, \$1.02½ to \$1.04½; No. 3 mixed \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 4 mixed, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; No. 5 mixed, \$1.05½ to \$1.07½; No. 6 mixed, \$1.01½ to \$1.03½. Oats—No. 2 white, 55½c to 56½c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 4 white, 52½c to 53½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 92c to 94c; medium to good, 86c to 91c; lower grades, 79c to 85c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.42 to \$1.43. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.05½ to \$3.09½.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle—2,800. Market: Killing classes weak to 25 cents lower, stockers and feeders steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.25; cannars and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.00; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75.

## EARN MONEY AT HOME

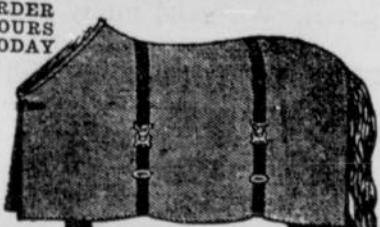
YOU can earn \$1 to \$2 an hour in your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing or soliciting. We instruct you by our new simple Directograph System, supply you with work and pay you cash each week. Write today for full particulars and free booklet.

WEST-ANGUS SHOW CARD SERVICE LIMITED  
Authorized Capital \$1,250,000.00  
341 Colborne Building, Toronto, Can.

## 300 Horse Blankets

BANKRUPT STOCK BOUGHT AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

ORDER YOURS TODAY



A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AT LESS THAN COST PRICES  
100 HORSE BLANKETS, Khaki \$2.00  
50 HORSE BLANKETS, heavy Jute \$1.75  
150 HORSE BLANKETS, new, lighter \$1.50  
Also 500 GREY ARMY BED BLANKETS. Weight 4 lbs. Each \$1.75  
EMERSON BREAKER \$40.00  
PLOW ONE-MAN STUMP PULLER \$50.00  
A. MUNSHAW 93 Granville St. WINNIPEG

11c, chicken 10c to 12c, roosters 6c, ducks 10c, geese 9c, turkeys 10c to 15c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is lower under an increase in supplies of local fresh. Prices slightly easier. Dealers are quoting delivered extras 55c, firsts 50c. Fresh extras are retailing at 75c, firsts 60c. The situation with regard to storage remains unchanged. A few extras are jobbing 50c, firsts 45c. Poultry: Dull, market unchanged.

## Mending the Church

A small church was sadly in want of general repairs, and a meeting was being held to raise funds for that purpose.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 5 to January 10, 1925, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	
Jan. 5	65½	80½	60	58	53½	88½	82½	79½	77½	258½	254½	240½	138	
6	66½	80	60	58	53½	90½	84½	81½	79½	262½	258½	245½	141½	
7	66½	61	61	59	54½	91½	85½	83	81½	261	257	245	143½	
8	66½	60	60	58	53½	90½	84½	82	80	261	257	247	143	
9	67	61½	61	59	54½	90½	84½	82½	80	261	257	248	145	
10	67	61½	61	59	54½	91½	85½	83	81	264	260	250	146	
Week Ago	66½	61½	61	59	54½	90½	84½	81	79	262½	258½	245	140	
Year Ago	38	36	36	35	32	62	60	55	55	213	209	189½	66	

## SHIP YOUR CATTLE DON'T SELL IN THE COUNTRY

Cattle markets have begun to rise, and seem likely to continue stronger.

On a rising market there is likely to be a big spread between country prices and central market prices, especially on the good cattle. Ship them—either direct or in co-operative shipments—and get this profit for yourself.

Write for latest market information

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY



## Why Pay for a Long Freight Haul on Water, Dirt and Dockage?

when you can have your grain dried, cleaned, graded and weighed, and get your Government Grade and Weight Certificate at

CALGARY, EDMONTON, SASKATOON  
OR MOOSE JAW

by shipping to the CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR at the nearest of these cities. You are then relieved of all responsibility for loss in weight or grade through leakage or damage in transit on the long rail haul from the interior elevator to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur, and you

## Save Money

because you pay freight only on clean, marketable grain. These are your own elevators—owned by the people of Canada. They are modern, fireproof structures, completely quipped for quick and efficient handling. Conveniently located for reshipping. Storage at 1c per bushel per month, much less than Terminal Storage charges.

Write for full information to

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR  
GRAIN EXCHANGE - FORT WILLIAM

# I'll Pay You Cash! for Your Spare Hours at Home

HOW WOULD you like to have a steady income of your very own? How would you like to earn some extra money—without leaving your home, without neglecting your other duties?

I would like to add your name to my payroll. Will you sell me your spare time? Those hours and half hours that might otherwise be wasted—do you want to turn them into dollars?

I will pay you for every hour of your time that you can spare. Work when you like and as much as you like. A few minutes now, a few minutes then—and a full hour is totalled. Your pay-cheques will come to you regularly and the size of the pay-cheque depends entirely upon how much time you can spare to the work.

Thousands of men and women are earning extra money this way. Men and women who could not in any way consider a canvassing or selling proposition.

## I Enter a Contract With You

The plan, briefly, is this: You knit socks for me in your spare time at home with the Auto Knitter. For every pair of standard socks you send me—standard meaning knit to a standard size—I will pay you a fixed rate, a guaranteed price. I sell these socks to large wholesale houses and in this way have an assured output for every pair you knit. I have been doing this for many years, it is a proven success, and the demand for Auto Knit socks is greater today than ever before.

Auto Knitting is an established, recognized industry for earning money in spare time at home. It is pleasant, dignified, just what you have been waiting for. It is very comforting to feel that you can sit down in your own home, in your spare time, and earn money for something you especially want.

## No Experience is Necessary

"I am only 14 years of age and go to school. After school I make a dozen pairs of socks which I sell at a profit of \$6.00." This from Teddy Athenhofen, whose home is in British Columbia.

Mr. S. Robinson, an old gentleman who lives in Ontario, writes: "Being over eighty years old and my eyesight not so good I made a few mistakes at first. But now I knit a pair of socks in thirty minutes."

Here you have a young boy and a man of eighty knitting their spare time into dollars. When they started they knew nothing about knitting, they learned from the simple instructions that are sent with each machine. Experience is not at all necessary.

## Earns on an Average of \$50.00 a Month

"I have a business worked up now that I would not have thought possible twelve months

ago," writes Mrs. W. G. Rogers, whose home is in Ontario and who is one of my enthusiastic workers. "My private trade alone amounts to an average of \$50.00 a month." and Mrs. Rogers is a busy housewife with three young children. Yet she always finds a little time to earn extra money with her Auto Knitter.

## Planning to Buy a Home

So writes Mrs. Marion H. Cameron, also of Ontario, who is so delighted with her success that she writes us a long, interesting letter about it. She says: "A year ago last October I was left alone in the world with three children to support. . . . In November, after buying my Auto Knitter, I was able to start buying a piano and have worked up quite a class of music pupils, as that was my real vocation before I was married. Now I am looking forward to buying a nice little house, and I intend working hard with my Auto Knitter with that in mind."

## A Big Earner at 71

"I am 71 years of age," writes Mr. Treadwell, of Saskatchewan, "and I can heartily recommend the Auto Knitter to any one requiring a sure money-maker and comfortable work. Like many other elderly people, I wanted to be self-supporting and at the same time engaged in light work. I am my own boss, I work when I feel like it and as long as I want to. I have made approximately three thousand dollars since buying it."

## Mrs. Hearn Makes \$45.00 a Month in Spare Time

There are so many wonderful letters in my files I would like to print them all for you to read! Mrs. Wesley Hearn, who lives in Saskatchewan, writes: "I am the mother of five little children, and I do not get much time to knit. But I have made as much as \$45.00 a month, besides doing all my housework."

## Beautiful Booklet Free

I would like to send you a copy of my booklet, HOW TO MAKE MONEY AT HOME. It tells the complete story. I would like you to have a copy. I would particularly like you to know how very little it costs to start in this profitable business. Really a business of your own. Don't hesitate. You owe it to yourself at least to find out about this plan that makes your spare time so valuable. Clip and mail the coupon to me NOW.



The foundation of the Auto Knitter business is based on co-operation. We need men and women to knit socks and they need us to supply the machines and buy their work. It is a business of mutual help.

The soundness of the business is proven by its ten years of success. The demand for Auto Knit socks was never so great. We need many more workers.

T. W. CHADBURN, President.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Limited,  
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Canada.  
Department No. 291.

Please send me free the full particulars about making money at home with the Auto Knitter. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, JAN. 14-25.

**The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company Limited**  
Dept. 291, 1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ontario